The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Whitelaw Reid on the Witness Stand

Ex-Gov. Shepherd Has Him Arrested for Libel.

Troubles in Louisiana Culminating.

The Threats Against Negroes Carried Out.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1875.

The Pacific Mail Trouble.

The Committee on Ways and Means examined Whitelaw Reid this morning to see what he knew about the Pacific Mail matter. After one hour's skirmishing, Whitelaw said rumor had connected the name of Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the committee, with Pacific Mail operations not legal or proper, and that A. Oakey Hall had said he thought if the investigation was pushed through to the bottom, it would be found that Fernando Wood was mixed up in it, therefore the committee cleared the room of spectators and reporters, and conducted the real investigation in secret. Various versions of the secret investigation are now being telegraphed, but I am informed by a member of the Ways and Means Committee that the testimony will certainly be kept secret for a while at all events.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1875.

Louisiana Affairs.

The following dispatch has been received here from New Orleans:

To Hon, W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

A report has just been received from Maj. Merrill, at Shreveport, which is too long for telegraphic transmission, but will be sent by mail. The following is an epitome almost in Maj. Merrill's own words: Threats made before the election to drive from the community all that voted the Radical ticket are being carried out. Combinations among the whites are forming and recruiting by every form of pressure, by which all negroes who voted the Radical ticket are to be refused work or leases. All the whites not belonging to the combination are to be ostracised. Already more than five hundred families, including at least two thousand people of all ages and sexes, are wanderers without means to go elsewhere, and powerless to find other homes where they are, and on the verge of starvation in midwinter. Theft and other crimes may result, and it is feared that the bitter feeling naturally resulting from the sense of injustice received, may run into one of revenge. These homeless people will gradually drift together, and the white people are not slow, as the past has shown, to set about inflammatory rumors of intentions of organized violence on the part of the negro, and where the revolver and mob law are the common resort in such cases, as they usually have been here, disorders, more or less extensive, are sure to result if some prevention is not found for such state of things.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

Judge McArthurs has dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Irvin, and remanded him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation this morning. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was sworn. The chairman said: "The committee have been very much gratified to see the *Tribune* takes in this investigation. They have read in your paper hints as to the best way of conducting it; they have seen particularly an intimation that a list was in existence containing the names of twenty members of Congress, including three members of this committee, said to be implicated. Now, will you tell us all you know about his matter?"

Witness replied that he had no personal knowledge of the matter. He had heard a number of rumors which he thought could probably be investigated, though he did not undertake to vouch for the nature of the evidence that the examination of these reports would elicit. As a sample of the rumors which were in many men's mouths and flying about New York, he would state that on the 28th ult., Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, handed witness a memorandum to the effect that A. Oakey Hall had that day said that a member of the Ways and Means Committee was implicated in the Pacific Mail transactions. The memorandum also stated that Hall would probably give evidence upon it. Witness communicated this information to a member of the committee.

Q. Have you any other information touching the use of money for the passage of this subsidy that has not already appeared in testimony before this committee?

Witness said that with the modification as above he would very willingly state what he had heard. A. W. Bradbury, brother of the ex-President of the Pacific Mail Company, had informed witness of a letter written by ex-Postmaster William S. King to President Bradbury, applying for $25,000, in which letter King urged compliance with this demand for the reason, among others, that he was writing with prison bars behind him. Bradbury replied that if he (King) did not stop writing such letters he would have prison bars before him.

Supreme Court Decision.

In the case of Arthur, Collector at New York, against Richard S. Iselin, which involved the value of the franc in the invoices of foreign goods, Justice Bradley today delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the statute of March 3d, 1873, governs the case, and that the terms of that statute are quite clear and its meaning unmistakable. They are: "The value of foreign coin, as expressed in money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value." The basis of comparison "added debased or abraded coin of diminished value, and makes coin of full standard value and amount of pure metal therein the basis for the ascertaining of the value of foreign money. The gold coins of different countries are properly used for this purpose where they exist, because gold has become the principal medium of international exchanges. According to the rule, the French franc compared with United States coin is worth 19 cents and 3 mills, as ascertained by the Superintendent of the Mint, and published by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the value contended for by the Government. The statute was evidently intended to be general and mandatory, and is inconsistent with previous statutes fixing different values. The second section of the act in fixing the value of the pound sterling adopts precisely this principle, comparing the amount of pure metal in standard coins of the two countries, and declaring that such valuation shall be used in Custom Houses as well as in the valuation of contracts. This corroborates the view that the first section is to have the same interpretation.

Whitelaw Reid Arrested for Libel.

Detectives to-night arrested Whitelaw Reid on a warrant issued by the Police Court, at the instance of ex-Governor Alex. R. Shepherd, for libel. The warrant recites that Reid, in certain articles in the *Tribune*, had charged him (Shepherd) with bringing bankruptcy on the District of Columbia for the purposes of fraud, and contrary to justice. Reid gave satisfactory assurances that he will appear to-morrow before the Police Court.

At a later hour, while Mr. Reid was dining with Speaker Blaine, he was called to the door, when a process was served upon him by an officer of the Court on a civil suit for libel, also at the instance of ex-Governor Shepherd, laying damages at $100,000. Mr. Reid acknowledged the service of the writ, and was not further molested.

Nominations.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Col. Alexander E. Thomas, Assistant Commissary General, to be Brigadier General and Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of subsistence; Major Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Captain John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

NEBRASKA.

Railroads to Pay County Taxes.

OMAHA, Neb. January 18.—A telegram from Washington says the Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the Union Pacific Railroad in the case where the Treasurer of this county sues for taxes. This settles the cases of similar import throughout the State, and will increase the treasury fund by several hundred thousand dollars.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1875.

SENATE.

Petitions from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions of citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., asking the reinactment of the ten per cent. duty on foreign products and for the passage of the Kelley currency bill. Referred.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mint at Indianapolis.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis. Referred.

Postponing Finance Bills.

On a call of the committees, Mr. SHERMAN moved the indefinite postponement of a number of bills in the hands of the Committee on Finance

Relief Bill Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of J. E. D. Cousens, of St. Louis, was passed.

National Banks.

The House bill to amend the national bank act and fixing the compensation of national bank examiners was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over.

Mississippi River Bridge.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill by request to amend the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Referred.

The Louisiana Resolution.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, upon which the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) was entitled to the floor.

Legislative Appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not stand in the way of appropriation bills, and would yield to the Senator from Maine (Morrill) for a motion to take up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, with the understanding that when the Louisiana discussion be resumed, he (Sherman) would be entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay aside the resolution of Mr. Schurz and proceed with the Legislative appropriation bill. Agreed to.

He stated that the bill as it passed the House of Representatives appropriated $18,428,422. The amendment recommended by the Senate Committee made the total amount $18,791,954, making an increase of $369,512 over the House bill. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in the assay offices and in the Departments of the Government in Washington. It was a reduction of $1,966,309 as compared with the bill last year.

The committee submitted an amendment reducing the compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from six to five thousand dollars per annum. Rejected.

The committee proposed an amendment authorizing the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, to be attached to the Treasury Department, and authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief of said bureau, whose duty it shall be to gather, collate and annually report to Congress statistics and facts relating to the commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the railroad systems of this and other countries, the construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and on canals, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States, the charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers, and the tonnage transported, the salary of said commissioner to be $5,500 per annum. The amendment further provides that the present Bureau of Statistics shall be transferred to and made part of the Bureau of Commerce and Statistics; also that all duties now devolving upon the Register of the Treasury in relation to attesting marine documents and issuing the same to collectors and other officers of customs, the preparing of annual statements of tonnage, &c., shall be transferred to said bureau, and appropriates $60,440 for the expenses of the bureau.

A sharp discussion ensued, during which the question of the expediency of creating a new Government bureau was debated at length.

An amendment proposed by the committee increasing the appropriation for dies, paper and stamps for internal revenue purposes from $450,000 to $500,000 was agreed to.

Pending the discussion on the amendment to organize the Bureau of Commerce, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Another Mississippi River Bridge.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Grand Chain. Referred.

Adverse Report.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, memorializing Congress to pass an act giving to all United States Courts of districts bordering on the Indian Territory concurrent jurisdiction with the Western District of Arkansas, and the committee was discharged from further consideration.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred. The following are among the most important:

By Mr. MERRIAM—To prevent the issue of United States national bank notes of greater denominations than one hundred dollars.

Also limiting the tax on bank deposits in regard to the collection of drafts and checks.

Also authorizing the use of information received through the Dead Letter Office when its use will prevent or punish crime.

By Mr. STORM—A resolution of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives relative to the military interference with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature.

By Mr. BERRY—To amend the National Currency act.

Also, to establish a uniform system for protesting commercial paper.

By Mr. BANNING—To establish a branch mint at Cincinnati.

By Mr. LOWE—For a special distribution of seeds in the districts devastated by grasshoppers.

By Mr. LEWIS—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

By Mr. HEREFORD—For the improvement of the Big Sandy, Guyandotte and Elk Rivers, West Virginia.

By Mr. GARFIELD—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case.

District of Columbia.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the rules were suspended, and a bill passed—164 to 76—appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

A long discussion took place on the bill to relieve from taxation charitable institutions endowed by Corcoran, and known as the Louisa Home for Indigent Old Ladies of the District of Columbia. It was finally passed, and the House adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Wm. H. Aspinwall died in New York on Monday night.

—Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, was inaugurated on Monday.

—Balloting for United States Senator in the Tennessee Legislature commences today.

—Preparations are making in Philadelphia for the execution of Herdenblat, on the 20th instant.

—The Democratic caucus at St. Paul last night nominated Ignatius Donnelly for United States Senator.

—The Democratic caucus, at Boston, last night, nominated Judge J. G. Abbot for United States Senator.

—General Sherman and staff made a formal call on King Kalakaua at his rooms in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, on Monday.

—A telegram from Ft. Laramie of Monday says a fearful snow storm was prevailing. The thermometer was 40 degrees below zero. A heavy fall of snow is reported throughout the Northwest.

—The Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity have unanimously passed resolutions endorsing and thanking the President and General Sheridan for their action on the Louisiana troubles; also, thanking Wendell Phillips for his recent speech in Faneuil Hall. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, drew a melancholy picture of the oppression of Southern negroes, and said a tithe of the disturbances in that section had not been told.

Revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—A revolt occurred in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City this afternoon. Nearly three hundred men quit work in the shoe-shops, and armed themselves with hammers, knives, pikes, &c. The revolt was quelled without bloodshed or harm to anybody, although at times it looked as if there would be serious trouble.

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Revelations by the "Mutual Friend."

Vice President Wilson on the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

The Brooklyn City Court room was as densely packed this morning as on any previous day of the Tilton-Beecher trial. From an early hour Judge Neilson was on the bench, giving directions to the officers with regard to providing more space for the lawyers. Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Judges Fullerton and Porter were in attendance early, and Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, occupied their customary seats behind Mr. Beecher's counsel. Mr. Shearman bustled in with a portmanteau full of documents, which he found himself in arranging. A few minutes' delay was caused by the late arrival of ex-Judge Morris, General Pryor, Theodore Tilton, and Francis D. Moulton. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were not in their seats when the case opened.

Moulton's examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. He was shown a paper, and identified it as his first statement to the committee. This was then produced and submitted to the Investigating Committee July 13. I read it to Mr. Beecher before sending it to the committee, at my house, on the same date. I told him I had been invited to appear before this committee that night, and had prepared a statement, which I read to him, and he thought it was fair and honorable. He told the same thing to my wife. I told him I had read it to Tilton.

Ex-Judge Fullerton offered this statement in evidence, to which Mr. Evarts objected. The Court said it did not seem clear to him why this evidence was material. Mr. Fullerton argued that the statement showed facts which were conceded by Mr. Beecher, and it also showed that up to that time Moulton was in the confidence of Beecher.

After a brief argument between Messrs. Evarts, Fullerton and Beach, the Court ruled out the statement. Mr. Fullerton took exceptions. Mr. Fullerton then stated that he would to offer certain facts in argument in evidence, and offered that portion regretting that he (Moulton) would have to appear before the committee, another portion setting forth that all parties implicated should appear first, and he (Moulton) would appear last and tell the truth. These extracts were all ruled out by the Court and exceptions taken.

Witness continued: The Bacon letter had then been published, and was the subject of conversation before this statement was prepared; I said to Beecher that I had recommended that this Bacon letter had offered a basis of reconciliation before going before the committee, and after reading my statement he concurred in it. I first learned about the committee being appointed July 5th, from Beecher; he then said he would have the names of the members of the committee; I saw Beecher with regard to the statement he was to make before the committee about July 12th; he read to me from the paper what he was going to say about Theodore Tilton, and in which he took great blame to himself for his treatment of Theodore Tilton and his family, and exonerated Tilton. I said to him that he could do nothing more than tell the committee the truth of the matter. I said Theodore would reveal the relations between him and Mrs. Tilton, it would ruin him and kill Tilton.

Witness subsequently reported to Beecher that Tilton was obdurate, and at his suggestion Beecher agreed it would be well to secure an adjournment of the committee. Witness advised him not to make any statement until he could secure Tilton's consent to agree to it. Beecher then drew up a form of such agreement.

Mr. Fullerton then read a paper, which was in Beecher's handwriting. It was to the effect that the signer, in view of the statements made by Mr. Beecher, withdrew his charge in regard to the painful domestic difficulty, which should have been privately settled long ago. Witness said that this paper was to be taken to Tilton for him to sign in view of Beecher's exonerating him from blame. Tilton refused to sign it. Witness asked Mr. Beecher if he could not tell the whole truth to Mr. Sage, or some other member of the committee, and Beecher said he could not, that it would kill him. Witness asked him of what use his friends were. Then it was Beecher that I would not advise him to make a statement before Tilton could be got to commit himself to what he (Beecher) should say, and he then proposed to get an adjournment of the committee until this was done.

Beecher then prepared a statement [produced and read] exonerating Tilton, which Beecher asked me to show Theodore, and I did. I reported to Beecher that when Tilton was shown this, he refused to make himself out a victim of hallucination. On the 21st Tilton presented a card he had prepared to the committee. Beecher then prepared a statement for the committee, which Tilton prepared two reports for submission, as proposed reports for the committee to make. Tilton's report alleged that Beecher had committed a grave offense against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. There was a long statement and a short one. [Counsel produced the short one and read it.] Between the 13th and 20th of July, 1874, after the publication of Tilton's card, I told Beecher this would never have been published had Beecher not made the statement he did, and cause his wife to desert her home. The *Golden Age* newspaper was started in New York in March, 1871. The first conversation about the *Golden Age* I had with Beecher was shortly before it was started. He hoped it would be successful, and would like to assist in its establishment, which Theodore declined. The next conversation was in 1873, when I told him the paper was dragging, and Theodore was down-hearted about it, and Mr. Beecher said he would like to help the paper. I told him I did not see how this could be possible, but he still continued these offers. Beecher said he thought I could take some money and give it to Theodore as he (Beecher) but I told him I could not do it honorably. He offered to make a mortgage on his house for $5,000, and give it to me to dole out to Theodore. Finally on May 3d, 1873, I took $5,000 in bills from Beecher, and gave it in small sums to Tilton, who did not know where the money came from. On July 20th Tracy wanted me to tell Tilton that the $5,000 came from Beecher to stop him from publishing his statements, which I refused to do, and Tracy said it would cause me trouble, and I replied "Let it do so."

A letter from West, requesting the calling of a meeting of the council of Plymouth Church, to take action on the charges preferred against Beecher by Tilton and Bowen, was read by counsel and placed in evidence, but before that was identified by witness as being given to him by Beecher, the counsel also produced the original of a card published in the *Eagle* from Beecher, and was placed in evidence.

Objection was raised to it by Mr. Evarts, but it was admitted by the Court. The card denies the truth of the Woodhull statements, and stamps them as false.

The usual recess was here taken, and on resuming, the counsel for the prosecution introduced a letter of Mrs. Tilton's with reference to the statement made to Beecher that if he could stand one portion of the story in relation to Mrs. Tilton becoming a wife to him, with all which that word implied, he could stand it all.

Mr. Fullerton withdrew the letter on its introduction, being objected to by Mr. Evarts.

Witness was handed a letter which he said was from Beecher.

The counsel explained that it was one of the letters which were mislaid, and it had not come in in proper order. A letter was read by counsel. It was written in March, 1872, and telling him he (Beecher) was under a cloud, and referring to Moulton's friendship for him.

Mr. Evarts withdrew his objection to the former letter, which was read. It was dated December 16th, 1872, and was offered in evidence.

Witness continued, commencing with December, 1870, and ending with the labors of the Investigating Committee. Beecher visited my house very often. In the beginning of 1871 he was there once and sometimes twice a day. That continued during the following year. He often came before I was out of bed, and called on me late at night. He did not frequently visit me at my place of business. After the 13th of July, 1874, he did not pay me any visits.

Mr. Fullerton said that this ended the direct examination, and unless something was overlooked, they did not propose to ask any further questions.

Some time was spent by counsel arguing about the correction which witness desired to make in relation to the West letters, that they were not all written about one time, which was decided in favor of the counsel for the prosecution, and accordingly placed on record.

Witness was questioned as to a conversation which occurred between him and Beecher in the fall as to the West charges. The defense objected, and another long wrangle ensued, which was ended by the Court ruling the question in order.

Witness stated that he never heard but one set of charges against Beecher. Witness was cross-examined by ex-Judge Porter, and stated that he was twenty-eight years of age, was a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, but ceased to be a member on the 1st of January. In this affair, said witness, I was the friend of Beecher and Mr. Tilton. This friendship grew up and reached its climax in December, 1870. I never refused Beecher access to any papers in my hands. I remember on the 16th of July, 1874, receiving a letter from Beecher [produced and read], asking that copies of his letters be sent him. This I refused, because I was going out of town, and, besides, I did not think such a course would be honorable. I never remember General Tracy writing to me for copies. I did not deny the originals or copies, as I was going out of town, and could not honorably give either. A letter on the 28th of July from Beecher, asking for copies again, I did not get until my return to town on the 4th of August, when I received it.

This letter was read by counsel, informing Moulton that the committee were waiting on him for an explanation, asking him to come and clear his mind, and produce the documents in his possession.

Witness continued: On the 4th of August I wrote a reply to Beecher. The reply was read, refusing to give up the paper or documents to one party to aid him against the other, and would hold the paper until both parties consented to their being given up.

Witness resumed: At the time I wrote this letter I was a friend of both parties. Beecher never wronged me, but he asked me to lie for him, which I did. When I returned this answer to Beecher I meant that as I had not furnished copies to Tilton, I would not let him have any of them. I did not read all Tilton's successive statements. I would not swear that Tilton had not a copy of the letter of recantation, nor will I swear that he had copies of other documents in my possession. I never dictated to Tilton when he made copies of these papers. I do not know if he possessed a copy of the letter of the contrition. I never read Tilton's examination or his last statement. In reply to my letter of the 4th of August, I received a reply from Beecher. The letter was produced and its introduction objected to by Mr. Beach as inadmissable, and after an argument lasting about fifteen minutes, the letter of August 4th was excluded.

Witness resumed. It was on the receipt of this letter that my friendly relations with Beecher changed. After this I never entered his house, nor he mine. Prior to December, 1870, I may have called at Beecher's house with Woodruff. I had become acquainted with Theodore Tilton at the New York Free Academy in 1850. We were classmates part of the time. He left academy first. I believe he went into a newspaper office. In 1854 I went into Robinson's office as a boy. From 1854 to 1861 my relations with Theodore Tilton were kindly. In 1868 or 1870 I first began to visit Tilton's house in this city, and had visited at mine. Our families were never very great friends. Tilton deposited money with Woodruff & Robinson in 1871. This was the first time our firm became his bankers. We never lent him any money before that, nor engaged in any enterprises with him. I never remember that he ever slept at my house, though he sometimes took meals there. He might have taken his dinner there several days in succession. I had no pecuniary transactions with him prior to 1871, when he deposited $4,000. I do not remember how he drew it out.

At this point ex-Judge Porter suspended the examination, and the Court adjourned for the day.

Vice President Wilson on the Political Situation.

A *Herald* dispatch from Washington says: Vice President Wilson has written a letter to Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, in reply to a paragraph in that journal asserting that the Vice President openly sneers at the Republican party as beaten, and certain of defeat at the next election. Mr. Wilson replies, in effect, that he has not said this, and does not believe it, that he thinks the Republican party can get in, and that no necessity exists for its continuing in power. He admits that it is in danger, but asserts that its peril comes not from its own fault, but from the misconduct of men who have obtained high positions in it. It must, he says, at once and explicitly declare against a third term, and thus relieve the public mind of that painful apprehension, and put to rest at once and forever the fear which, more than anything else, is alienate the people from the party. It ought to remove many officeholders, high and low, and especially some of the higher officers, whose mismanagement has become offensive to the people, and whose conduct, both in the departments and in general affairs, make them and the party odious. It must adopt a conciliatory, though firm, policy in Southern affairs, avoiding any irritating Federal interference, and taking off the heavy hand of the Government. The equal rights of the blacks must be defended, but unconstitutional acts and measures of doubtful constitutionality ought to be avoided, and public opinion of the North must not be offended by violent acts or language toward the South.

Finally, Mr. Wilson thinks it necessary to open the door to those men who strayed off after Greeley, but whose hearts are still with the Republican party. They must be conciliated, their leading men must be taken into the confidence of the party, and some should be called to high places.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Reception by the King.

MADRID, January 18.—King Alfonso today received several Generals of the Spanish army, who were conspicuous as Republicans.

A Battle Imminent.

SANTANDER, January 18.—A Spanish squadron has arrived at Zarauz, and is making preparations for vigorous action. Its commanders have been instructed to exact from the Carlist and First avenue Inquirer of S. CUTHBERT & SON, 42 Smithfield street. ja16:1,100;8,7&th

GERMANY.

Bismarck Not Fond of American Potatoes

BERLIN, January 18.—The Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes as a measure of precaution against the spread of the potato disease.

The War on the Catholics.

BERLIN, January 18.—The Prussian authorities have closed the Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestrated all the property of the bishop of that diocese.

The bishop of Paderborn, whose term of imprisonment expires to-morrow, will probably be immediately interred in the fortress of Wesel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Little Thunderer" Sounding War Notes.

LONDON, January 18.—The *Times* editorially says: In the gloom surrounding us one thing is perceptible—all are arming. Germany is arming *en masse*. The surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot be otherwise. Momentary dreams of peace have fled; Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she has won by arms, she can only hold by arms, and with arms in hand! The *Times* confesses that Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

PERSIA.

Railway Concession to a Prussian.

LONDON, January 18.—The *Times* announces that the Shah of Persia has granted a railway concession for the Prussian General Talkenhagen, notwithstanding his existing concession to Baron Reuter. The Baron has lodged a protest at Teheran, and the *Times* says Earl Derby has instructed the British Minister in Persia to support the protest, formally and officially.

AUSTRIA.

A Conflict Impending Between Turks and Montenegrins.

VIENNA, January 18.—Advices have been received here that a conflict impends between the Turks and Montenegrins growing out of the recent outrages by Turks in Albania.

FRANCE.

A Sensation in Political Circles.

PARIS, January 18.—M. Cazeau, a Bonapartist, has been elected to the Assembly in Hautes Pyrenees by 6,000 majority. The result makes a great sensation here.

CINCINNATI.

Bids for the Construction of an Iron Bridge for the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Eleven bids for the construction of an iron railway bridge across the Ohio river at the foot of Horne street, this city, were opened by the trustees of the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad to-day. The bids range from $593,000 to $1,088,000, the lowest bidder being the Watson Bridge Co. of Paterson, N. J. The structure comprises five spans, including a channel span of 519 feet, which is the longest single span in the world, except one of the same length in Germany, and the total length of the bridge will be 1,997 feet. The officers of the road state that the estimates will be examined at once, and the contract will probably be let in a few days to the lowest and best bidder.

—The election of United States Senator from Nebraska takes place to-day at Lincoln. Things are very much mixed, but Gen. Thayer is thought to be ahead. The contest will be a warm one.

☞ For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.

THE WATER EXTENSION.

First Meeting of the New Committee—The Civil Engineer's Office Declared Vacant, and No One Elected to Fill It—The Nominations—Sub-Committees Appointed.

The new Water Committee held a special meeting last night, in the Common Council chamber, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Anderson, Ballentine, Foley, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Kurtz, Mears, McCandless, Powers, Reilly, Robinson, Robbins, Torrence, and West.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of electing officers, but that the committee was empowered by ordinance to postpone the election, if it deemed proper.

Mr. Anderson raised the point of order that as none of the offices are vacant no election could be held, and Mr. Hunter supplemented the remarks of the gentleman with the statement that the officers chosen last year by the old Water Committee were elected for an indefinite period of time, and that they would have to be declared vacant before an election could be proceeded with.

After further discussion Mr. Ballantine moved that the offices of Civil and Assistant Civil, Mechanical and Assistant Mechanical Engineers, and all other offices connected with the Water Works Extension be declared vacant. The motion was lost by a vote of eight ayes to five nays, it requiring twelve votes or a majority of the members of the committee to carry any matter.

Mr. Hunter moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Ballantine moved to declare the office of Civil Engineer vacant.

Mr. Harrison objected, on the ground that it was in substance the same motion as the one previously made by the gentleman and which was lost.

The Chair decided the motion in order, and Mr. Harrison demanding the ayes and nays, it was carried by a vote of 12 to 5.

Mr. McCandless moved to postpone the election of a Civil Engineer until the next meeting, but it was lost, and on motion of Mr. Ballantine the committee decided to proceed to the election of a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

Nominations were declared in order, and Wm. E. Rohe, J. E. Shields, W. H. Kennedy and F. W. Smith were nominated. Mr. Kennedy, however, withdrew his name as soon as it was mentioned, and his resignation was immediately afterward presented by Mr. Harrison, and by a vote of the committee it was accepted. Mr. Harrison made an explanation to the effect that it had been in his pocket for some time past, and that he should have presented it sooner than he did. Voting for the other candidates was then commenced with, it being conducted *viva voce*, and resulted as follows: On the first roll call Rohe received 8 votes, Shields 7 and Smith 3. The second ballot counted 9 for Rohe and 9 for Shields. At the conclusion of its motion was made by Mr. McCandless to adjourn, but it was lost. The third ballot resulted the same as the second, and on the fourth and last ballot Rohe received 10 votes and Shields eight. The strength of the candidates having been tested, the committee concluded to adjourn, and did so, to meet again at the regular time, February 4.

Before adjourning, however, the President announced the appointment of the following sub-committees:

On Reservoirs—Messrs. West, Epping, Harrison, McCandless and Robbins.

On Foundations—Messrs. Mitchell, Fulton, Ballantine, Semple and Anderson.

On Pipes and Pipe Laying—Messrs. Hunter, Foley, Kurtz, Powers and Torrence.

On Machinery — Messrs. Mears, Goldthorpe, Fox, Reilly and Robinson.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of the German National Bank, numbered 6064, dated November 26, 1874, in favor of Miss Magdalena Meyer, for $1,178.11. Payment has been stopped. ja8:83

WANTED.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE PAINTER, one Wheelwright and one Helper, at 113 S. MUSKY STREET, Allegheny City. ja14:187

WANTED—A SET OF BOOKS TO keep in evening, by a person who can give good references. Address O. H. P., GAZETTE office. ja14:172

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED TEN PER CENT. School and Municipal Bonds. INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on LUTHER S. KAUFMANN, Stock and Bond Broker, 96 Fourth st. Pittsburgh, Pa. Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Brick Warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street; low and cheap, inquire of STEELE & ELPHINSTONE, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, or of R. H. KING, at Cash Insurance Company, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja19:M14

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. J. R. JOHNSTON, 288 Liberty street. Ja4:110

TO LET—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Insurance or Banking purposes. Apply at the AMERICAN BANK, New Iron Bank Block, JOHN FLOYD. Ja8:163

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS WAREhouse, No. 331 Liberty street, now occupied by S. McCord & Co. Apply to JAS. H. PARKER, 309 Liberty street. ja12-18tf

TO LET—TWO LARGE, CONNECTED modern Dwelling Houses, 26 rooms, cellars, yard, etc. Suitable for a hotel; in good location, 32 & 34 Fifth street, and First avenue. Inquire of S. CUTHBERT & SON, 42 Smithfield street.

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTYsixth street and Penn avenue, a room 60 second floor, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash and door factory, or such manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LOGAN, on the premises. Ja9:165

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 132 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 7 Kirkpatrick street.

TO-LET — LARGE, ELEGANT RESidence, in Thirteenth ward, with six acres of ground, extending from Bedford avenue to Ridge street, carriage house and stabling. The house is in perfect order, being partly new, and the old part remodeled and thoroughly repaired and painted both inside and out, last summer. The house contains fifteen rooms, including finished attic. Marble Mantles, Low Down Grates, &c. The grounds are planted in peach, apple and quince trees. This is one of the most beautiful places about the city, and affords a splendid view of both cities. Possession given at any time. For terms, &c., apply to WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street. Ja11-57

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—30 SHARES OF CONsolidated Gas Co. Stock, or if more is wanted will sell 500 shares. Address LOCK BOX 1026 Pittsburgh P. O. ja19

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 50 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 30 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND BOILERS, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, from 16 feet to 40 feet long; also, one double-end cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly done at the West Penn Boiler Works, 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE dec18

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good dry cellar; situate 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue. ja18:M11

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, corner of Allegheny avenue and North avenue, built of the best Cleveland stone Front, with a Mansard Roof and French Plate Glass in front windows, with porch and balcony. Lot 32 x 115 feet; house 24 x 85, containing 8 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Elevator, &c. Also, that 2 story Brick House No. 60 Resaca street, Allegheny; lot 21 x 110 feet. House contains 8 Rooms, Wash House, Bath Room, Finished Attic, good Cellar, &c. Apply to H. SUTMEYER, No. 143 Federal street, or No. 60 Resaca street, Allegheny. ja13:m1-17th

ROBINSON BROTHERS

BANKERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer for sale the following first-class Securities:

20,000 PITTSBURGH 7's STREET BONDS.
10,000 " 6's GOLD LOAN.
100 SHARES PENNA. CENTRAL.
5,000 PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS 7's.

Wanted—
25,000 FIRST-CLASS WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

FOR SALE—THOS. F. STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country,
If your House is too small,
If your location does not suit you,
If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N.B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property, from $20,000 to $100,000.

THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, 7th ward; frame house of 7 rooms; gas, water, wash house, paved street; lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; brick 3 story house, 20x60; lot 20x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; brick house 20x100; lot 20x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

GENERAL COCKERELL has been selected by the Democratic caucus of Missouri, as their candidate for United States Senator. This puts Schurz aside, as the nomination is equivalent to an election.

GENERAL SHERIDAN forwards reports from the Shreveport region, to the effect that there are five hundred defenceless and wandering families driven from there by the White League element. We now look for a new howl from the Democracy.

THE New York *Tribune* condemns the general committee on New Orleans in advance and assumes it will make a false report, because it did not gracefully swallow the miserable incongruities of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter. Of course, the truth will be falsehood, in the estimate of the *Tribune*.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON is an excellent man, and his views are entitled to respect. What he writes to the Springfield *Republican* about the Republican party is well enough, and worthy of being heeded, but the Vice President has of late earned the reputation of being garrulous, and what he says, consequently, is not productive of very remarkable results.

A GLOWING feeling is manifestly settling down upon the people of Europe. The Governments with Greenland at the head, are arming and drilling the people, with a view to impending war. The trouble brings on the conquests made by Germany, and the retention of conquered territory will evidently involve new wars, and terrific slaughter.

THE death of Fagan, Democratic representative in the House, and the reported wounding of another member on that side of the House, puts the United States Senatorship in a very precarious position. We speak in another editorial paragraph, of the chances of Wallace,—but the run of unfortunate events seems to indicate that the fates are against him. The day will develop the prospect.

KING ALFONSO has taken full charge of the Spanish Government, having signed decrees,—one of which restores the Catholic clergy to their ancient privileges and subventions of money. The King, however, declares his desire to promote religious liberty as it is found in other countries. He is actively at work cementing his power, but the act of crowning will doubtless be deferred till his power is more firmly established.

JUST as we expected,—it is now officially declared from New Orleans that many points touched in the report of the sub-committee, unfavorably to the Republican side, were not before the committee in evidence, and that specific evidence can be adduced to disprove some of the most material of their statements. We knew that committee would whitewash the rebels, and they have simply followed out their pre-determined purpose. We look for an impartial report from the full committee.

TO-DAY the fate of Mr. Wallace will be settled. He will be elected United States Senator, or a very bitter chalice will be presented to his lips. We cannot believe his case to be in doubt, and therefore take little stock in all that is said to the contrary. The Democracy are too much interested in the result to permit divisions to lose them so valuable a prize. They cannot throw off Wallace nearly so easily as they can whip in the few recalcitrant members that still stand out. Hence after all is said of the doubt or uncertainty that hangs over the election, the outcome will simply be a registering of votes in behalf of Wallace. The fates are set, and Wallace is the coming man.

THE figuring over the observations of the transit of Venus have resulted in conclusions that are, doubtless, a surprise to all scientific persons. The transit observations were not, of course, and were not expected to be, absolutely accurate, but they are sufficiently nearly so to establish the conclusion that the distance between our Earth and Sun is less than 90,000,000 miles. The question is started in this connection, whether the Earth is gradually approaching the Sun. It cannot, of course, be determined with accuracy by the recent observations, because those heretofore made have been considered unreliable. If the perfect reliability of those just made is established, and future observations prove that we have been gradually approaching the Sun, we will have reliable *data* to go upon. The subject will command the deepest interest in scientific circles, for a long time to come.

THERE is a grotesque feature to this Louisiana business that is worthy of mention at the present. There are in Congress, representative men of the Southern rebellion, from Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, down through a long list of Generals in the army of the rebellion, and persons of less note. They are there,—not that their acts were not clearly and distinctly treasonable, involving a long and bitter civil war, many deaths, and an outlay of thousands of millions of dollars, but because of the clemency of the Government, as administered by the party now in power. Had they been treated as other Governments treat rebellious citizens they would be outcasts or dead. Yet these persons stand up in Congress, and talk of the tyranny of the Government, as though their virtuous selves had done nothing violent or wrong. This "tyranny," too, consists in having given to the rebellious people South all the freedom of government accorded to States. At once a system of murder is developed against those who aided the Government, and think with it, and the Government mildly proposes to stop it. This is the "tyranny!" Bah!

THE Boston meeting called to "protest against the Louisiana outrage" was not a harmonious affair. After the regular stock in trade of abuse had been ventilated, Wendell Phillips appeared on the platform in response to calls, and delivered a powerful address in defense of the administration. He affirmed that both President Grant and General De Trobriand had kept within the Constitution and the law, and that the lives of the millions of colored people at the South are bound up in this issue. The address was equal to the best efforts of the "silver-voiced orator" in his palmiest days, and profoundly impressed the audience. Of course, the programme of denunciation was carried out, as this was the political capital involved, but the protest of Phillips will fully neutralize its effect in Boston. We believe, were Republicans half as earnest in protecting the interests of their party as are the Democrats to promote the advantage of theirs, we would soon have the country ablaze with enthusiasm to sustain the President. The country owes to Wendell Phillips a debt of gratitude for his manly course in attending the meeting at Faneuil Hall, and giving voice to the sentiments of honest Republicans.

THE speech of Carl Schurz, in favor of the Louisiana rebels, was such an innocent and transparent bid for re-election as Democratic Senator for Missouri, that we have refrained from special comment upon it. It was of the "good Lord, good Devil" order—the latter being the deity appealed to, because the other was not thought to be in power in Missouri. Therefore, all his arguments, and statements of points, were adapted to this idea. His misfortune is that the Democracy have been studying his career, and are not disposed to trust him. He has failed in every enterprise he has undertaken. Starting out as a rabid abolitionist, he was rewarded with a command in the army, only to fail utterly and terribly at Chancellorsville. He carpet-bagged into Missouri, imbibed the mixed politics of that State, and was elected United States Senator,—and has since denounced carpet-bagism, and the doctrines and politics of the Republican party. He has, one time or other, turned his back on all he has pretended to support. Consequently, the Democracy reason that were they to elect him to the United States Senate for another term, he would serve them just as he has done others. The tendency is constitutional, and is referable to his cast of mind, and not to a method born of the moment.

THE editorial allusion in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, relative to the educational conference of Saturday, is based on a total misapprehension of facts. It says "the resolution adopted in favor of technical education in connection with the common school system, is worthy of commendation, in so far as it may be taken as an indication that the meeting would not advocate the establishment of a new school." If the inference from this is that the meeting opposed the establishing of a new school, it is incorrect. There were three resolutions offered, two of which looked to appropriations from the State for existing institutions, with a view to establishing chairs for technical instruction. These were all stricken out, and the resolution adopted as it was, in a spirit of friendliness to, if not in the actual interest of, the proposed Tradesmen's Industrial Institute for this city. The reports in the morning papers failed to convey an accurate idea of the facts. We do not think this to have been intentionally done, but it is nevertheless true that all propositions looking to the endorsement of an appropriation for existing institutions were stricken out, and this because of the fact that the proposed new institution was favored. Of the merits of the idea of establishing new schools of the kind and their cost we will speak at another time.

THE REAL BATTLE.

It will impress all who notice the point, as remarkable that the Democracy manifest such intense and long-continued interest in the affair of the Louisiana Legislature. They continue to hold meetings, and in various ways to manufacture capital by means of public meetings and inflammatory resolutions. Why all this? Have they always been such rigid conservators of the peace and prosperity of the people? Have the forms of Constitutional law always been so rigidly observed by them? Is the motive, in the present instance, one of high-toned patriotism or of low demagogueism? We have shown, hitherto, that the Democracy have assumed to disperse Legislatures, by the use of soldiery, as in the Topeka case. We have also specified that General McClellan prevented a Legislature from assembling, and yet was afterward accounted sufficiently sound in Democratic faith to be their candidate for the Presidency. The sympathies, too, of the Democracy as a party were given to the people South during the rebellion. Yet the use of arms as a means of breaking up the nation cannot be justified on Constitutional grounds. There must, therefore, be a motive totally aside from the events narrated, to account for the attitude of the Democracy in the existing emergency. What is it?

The answer may be found in several circumstances. 1. The element active in the rebellion has, since the close of the war, been actively engaged in intrigues to again obtain possession of power in the country. To this end, violence has been chiefly employed, a system of undeniable murders having been prosecuted as a means of terrorizing the people, and securing political ends. In several States it was successful, and the element referred to was thus able to secure power. The same system has been extended to other States not yet brought under their control, and the vigor displayed on both sides has made the contest in Louisiana particularly effective. That it is a struggle for political power cannot be denied. The claim usually put forward is that they are rightfully entitled to this power, and that their resort to arms is in assertion of this right. 2. The Democracy North is eager, to an extent that we never witnessed before, to gain control of the Government, and to this end, seek to re-establish their strength at the South. This is the key to their sympathy with the violence practiced, and their careful avoidance of all objection to the wrongs practiced by their partisans on the Republicans, white and black,—although those outrages violate all law. Hence it is not strange that they should seize on any pretext to utter their howl against the Republican party. To them it mattered not what the pretext might be,—they were certain to make the most of it.

The use of violence and fraud, and the utterance of howls of indignation, as means of gaining political power, are not new, considered as methods. The outrages reported on poor rebels were used during the war as stock in trade, at the very time when fraudulent soldiers' votes were being counted to control the elections in New York. Grant was denounced with extreme bitterness, and McClellan fawned upon, when the latter was running for the Presidency against Lincoln. In their entire career, during the past several years, the same contradiction between spirit and practice has existed, and the contrast has been tight or strong, as their hopes have been feeble or roseate. The elections last Fall turned their heads, and they are now more than usually confident that a strong venture will give them success. Hence the vigor displayed, and the wonderful unanimity manifested. It all means, simply, that "we, the long-suffering, and exceedingly hungry Democracy, desire very much the spoils of office. Please, let us in!" We have yet to be convinced that their appeals will be heeded.

Fight With a Wild Steer.

Mr. Dunlap, superintendent of Reavis' Tehama county (Cal.) farm, last week had a terrible fight with a wild steer. The steer was of the Mexican breed, so well known to all old Californians for their savage and pugnacious disposition. For a number of years this steer has occupied almost alone the chaparral brushwood of the premises, all beasts, wild or tame, seeming to acknowledge his undisputed right. He has successfully resisted all attempts at his removal, and made the place dangerous to all trespassers. The old possessors of the territory permitted his undisturbed occupation rather than incur the risk to life in the attempt to dislodge him. Mr. Dunlap, the new incumbent, determined to make the effort to rid the premises of so dangerous a tenant. So one day last week, in company with another man, both armed with Henry rifles and bowie knives, they entered the chaparral. Not until they reached the center of the thicket did they observe the game they were looking for. Their first intimation of the steer's presence was the crackling of the brush, and then a furious rush toward them. Standing their ground, they poured from their Henrys shot after shot as the steer approached, until his proximity became too close to be pleasant or safe, when they retreated to a tree near by. They had just reached their chosen intrenchment when the infuriated animal struck the tree with his head, his horns extending each side and reaching very nearly his hunters. For the space of one hour he held them captive behind the tree, and compelled them to quick-step all the time to keep out of his reach. At last Mr. Dunlap managed to get in a shot just behind the shoulder, bringing his steership to his knees, which, followed by another from his companion, laid him out. Upon examination eight bullets were found in his body.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL and Mrs. George B. McClellan are in Cairo, Egypt. They will return to America in the Spring.

MRS. SENATOR SPRAGUE is an Cannes, Mrs. Senator Fenton in Florence, and Mrs. Sartoris in London.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is building an elegant house at Brighton, England. He will occupy it with his sister.

MRS. GRANT has begun her receptions for the season. There will be a State dinner at the White House on the 26th inst.

EX-GOVERNOR and Mrs. Claflin, of Massachusetts, visit Europe next month to be gone a year. They take their beautiful niece, Miss Davenport, with them.

AT Paris, Mlle. Giulia Strakosch, daughter of Maurice Strakosch, and niece of the Marquise de Caux, was married to M. Ernest Bourdillon, a young and rising advocate of the Cour d'Appeals.

PRINCE LESZINSKI, a descendant of the Kings of Poland, and a grand nephew of Louis XV., is professor of the German language at the College of Caen. His pupils have frequently won distinguished honors.

JOHN H. MCKINLEY, well known in New York, had $250,000 four years ago. He spent $50,000 of it in fitting up a bar-room on Broadway, and used the rest of his fortune in similar foolish operations; and now he talks with his friends and customers through the bars of the debtor room in Ludlow Street Jail.

TO-DAY, the 19th of January, will be celebrated at Lexington, Virginia, with the accustomed ceremonies, as the birthday of Robert E. Lee. In the morning there will be an address in the University Chapel by Robert Stiles, of Richmond, Virginia, and in the evening the Graham Lee Society will hold their annual celebration.

MRS. VIELE writes from Paris: "The elopement of Miss Parsons, of Chicago, sister of the Princess Lena, with young Milner Gibson, son of the member of Parliament, has been one of the sensations of the day." Mrs. Viele has also been introduced to Baron de Bois-Gilbert, a lineal descendant of Brian de Bois-Gilbert, of "Ivanhoe" fame.

A CHICAGO *Tribune* correspondent says Mrs. Fred Grant is certainly one of the most charmingly-frank and agreeable little women in existence. She is so very bright and intelligent, and her manners are so easy and piquant. Every one who has met her retains that pleasant first impression which subsequent acquaintance increases rather than diminishes.

THE officers at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., have been giving a hop. These parties always occasion a great excitement among the belles of New York and Brooklyn. The Misses Ida and Grabrielle Greeley were among the guests. Mrs. Greatorex, of New York, gave a reception at which Charlotte Cushman was present as an honored guest.

MR. STEPHENS, ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, called on the President, recently, and was bored by General Grant's coming down to the lower floor of the Presidential Mansion. The interview was cordial, and the two distinguished gentlemen separated the best of friends. Mr. Stephens justifies the President in his course in Louisiana, to the vexation of many of his Democratic associates.

THE man known to nearly every printer in the central part of the Union as the "Immortal J. N." has ceased his peregrinations, having died recently, of heart disease. He was a harmless wanderer, a constant "bird of passage," who went through the country without any plan or design. He was so well known that he slipped along without trouble, and everybody was willing to give him a little aid. His correct name was J. N. Free, and before his mind became affected he gave promise of a brilliant career.

A LARGE black marble tombstone has been laid over the grave of Dr. Livingstone in Westminster Abbey. The stone bears a lengthy inscription in gold letters, commencing:

Brought by faithful hands, o'er land and sea, here rests
David Livingstone,
Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropist,
Born March 16, 1813, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire.

Died May, 1874, at Chittambo's Valley.

* * * With his last words he wrote: "All I can do in my solitude I may. Heaven's rich blessing come down on every American, Englishman, or Turk who will help to heal this open sore of the world!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

REPRESENTATIVE FAGAN, of the Legislature, died at Harrisburg on Monday morning.

LAST year Buffalo made 161,248 barrels of beer and 17,438 barrels of ale, a falling off from the previous year of 27,000 barrels.

CALIFORNIA is noted for the excellence of her honey, and will export this year 400,000 pounds of that succulent commodity.

IN polite Indian circles out West the word has gone quietly around, "Heap fun. Much scalp. Pali's gone to New Orleans. Whoop'er up. Ugh!"

THERE is nothing half so sad in life as the spectacle of an auctioneer attempting to sell $15,000 worth of goods to an audience whose aggregate and tangible assets foot up to 30 cents.

BY the explosion of blasting powder on Black Tom Island, off Jersey City, on Saturday, four men engaged in its manufacture were killed.

WEBSTER'S first definition of the word bandit is "a lawless or desperate fellow." It is evident that Gen. Sheridan had studied Webster—correctly.

PROFESSOR HIND, the astronomer, suggests in *Nature* for December 27, the chance of seeing Encke's comet with the large telescopes in English observatories. Its least distance from the sun will be attained at midnight on the 11th of April next.

ABOUT nine o'clock on Sunday night, a stable belonging to J. B. Holley, at Brownsville, Pa., was burned, together with the contents, consisting of forty tons of hay, four horses, and one hay press. Loss about $1,500. A man named Charles Pfaff was arrested, on suspicion of having set fire to the building.

FROM a table of the exports of teas from China and Japan to the United States during the past two seasons, it appears that the shipments of blacks have increased only from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds, while those of Japans have increased from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds, and those of greens from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000.

WE are gaining hope—hope even for the Democracy. Two Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature have manliness, decency, and patriotism enough to vote against the resolutions condemning the President and Phil. Sheridan. When the Democratic managers begin to disgust their own party followers, there must be something wrong indeed.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A BOSTON "merchant" failed lately, owing over twenty thousand dollars, when a committee of creditors waited upon him to investigate his affairs. In reply to their request for his books and papers, they were politely informed that he had never kept any books, but if they desired a list of the persons owing him, he thought he could easily furnish it, and then memorized a statement which afterward proved to be true. It was also proved to the satisfaction of the committee that the debtor had proved to be a better collector than any of his creditors.

THE *Medical Times* wants doctors to itemize their bills. It is well. The world should know what it is paying for. Instead of charging three or five dollars a visit, Æsculapius should certainly be compelled to render an account, if it be only in this form: "To looking at thy tongue, 50 cents; to feeling thy pulse, 50 cents; to diagnosing thy gastric juices, and informing thee that thy liver was afflicted with torpidity, cum multum vino, et turkeyo, et puddin a la plum, and nauseum, $1. To prescription and directions, $2." By all means let us have the items.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS which was to meet in Liverpool, England, on the 18th instant, represented a half million "working-people." The Miners' National Union numbers 125,000 members, and several other unions of particular trades numbered from 50,000 to 100,000. Delegates from female trade societies and from the agricultural laborers' union were represented in the congress for the first time. Within the last dozen years the influence of some of the trade unions in England has been used with good effect for securing co-operation in the purchase of supplies and the settlement of trade disputes by arbitration.

HORSE NOTES.

W. H. WILSON, of Cynthiana, Ky., purchased for a gentleman in Westchester county, New York, the fast trotting bay gelding Dick Jameson, by Joe Dowling for $10,500.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 5th instant says that the trotting horse Sam Purdy was given a trial of two miles and repeat, and that he trotted the first heat in 4:47 and the second in 4:45, without a break in either heat.

J. L. EOFF, the well known trainer and driver of trotting horses, has been ruled off the Bay District Fair Ground track at San Francisco for life for abusing the Clerk of the Course. Eoff has been very unpopular for a long time, and this ruling has not been unexpected.

THE Melbourne Cup was won, as the telegram told us some weeks back, by Haricot, a son of Ladykirk, out of Saucepan. Ladykirk, the sire of the winner, was bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, as was Saucepan, the dam. Ladykirk was got by Daniel O'Rourke, out of a Sleight-of-Hand mare, and Saucepan by Colsterdale, out of a Daniel O'Rourke mare (sister to Gridiron). Both sire and dam were shipped to Australia in 1863.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Connecticut Prohibitionists have a State Convention at Middletown, Jan. 26, to nominate candidates for Governor, etc.

THE West Virginia Legislature, which met January 13, will be vexed with the State Capital question, as other Legislatures have been. It is said the United States Senatorship will be made the basis of a trade to bring the Capital back to Wheeling, where it ought to be.

MOVEMENTS in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, to upset the Reconstruction Constitutions, are temporarily dampened by the President's attitude towards Arkansas and Louisiana. The advice is freely uttered, in North Carolina, that "the boys" had better wait until there's a Democratic President.

TO-DAY, Tuesday, January 19, the Legislatures of Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, will go into elections for United States Senators. The Legislatures of New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, will elect January 26.

THE Clerkship of the next (Democratic) House in Congress is being sought by Southern men, and leading aspirants named are Thomas S. Bocock and Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia; Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina; Dudley M. De Roso, of Georgia; and David Clopton, of Alabama. All these have been members of the House.

THE New York *Tribune* says of the Senatorial choice of the Democracy in caucus assembled: "Mr. Kernan's election is Governor Tilden's triumph. Thus far he has carried all the points with which he began his Albany campaign. More than ever it begins to look to his Democratic admirers as if he were the Man of Destiny."

HUMORQUS.

THE latest conundrum is, "Why is the Fourth of July ——?" That's all. An interval of fifteen minutes is here allowed for guessing the answer. Then the conundrum is put again in this form: "Y is the 4 of July."

THERE is nothing that will try a man's patience more than a limber toothpick. Many a soul that sets out for the better land loses all self-control and goes to pieces for the want of the proper apparatus to extricate a bit of apple core from his molar interstices.

THE owner of a Nashville street railroad tried to ride on one of his cars last week for nothing, and the driver "bounced" him. The driver, who had read that story about the great warrior and the inflexible senate, expected to be promoted, but is now looking for a job.

WHILE a good Milwaukee woman was having family prayers, one of the kneeling children pulled the cat's tail, and a prolonged cat-howl was the result. The pious mother arose, took that boy over her lap, and administered sharp correction, going on with her heavenly petition all the time.

A GENTLEMAN, while walking in his garden, caught his gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him that such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

A PERPLEXED Mormon gentleman, who some years ago married a widow and her two daughters, is vainly endeavoring to tabulate the complicated consanguinities of his household, a few of which are thus rehearsed by a local paper: "His first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, his son by his first wife is half-brother to his other wives and a sort of uncle to his other children," etc., etc.

"Oh! your nose is as cold as ice," a Boston father thought he heard his daughter exclaim the other evening, as he was reading in the next room. He walked in for an explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofa and the girl at the other, while both looked so innocent and unconcerned that the old gentleman concluded that his ears had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

FOR CUPID DEAD.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

When love is dead, what more but funeral rites—
To lay his sweet corse lovingly to rest,
To cover him with rose and elgantine,
And all fair posies that he loved the best?

What more, but kisses for his close-shut eyes—
His cold, still lips that never more will speak—
His hair, too bright for dust of death to dim—
The flush scarce faded from his frozen cheek?

What more but tears that will not warm his brow,
Although they burn the eyes from which they start?—
No lover's weeping or more bitter words
Can rouse to one more throb that pulseless heart.

So dead he is, who once was so alive!
In summer, when the ardent days were long,
He was as warm as June, as gay and glad
As any bird that swelled its throat with song.

So dead!—yet all things were his ministers—
All birds and blossoms and the joyous sun;
Would they had died, and kept sweet Love alive.
Since he is gone the world is out of tune.

—*Scribner for February.*

A Clever Goose.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* writes: "A lady in East Granby obtained of a friend six goose eggs and set them under a favorite hen. After four weeks' incubation, under great difficulties, the hen came off with one healthy gosling, who caused her much trouble in consequence of his carelessness in getting his feet wet. Still there was great affection manifested by both parent and child. But the hen gradually grew ashamed, either of herself or of her strange chicken (which had outgrown her), if she sought another nest, in a retired place, and commenced sitting for another brood. The gosling wandered, 'lonely as a cloud,' until she at last made her appearance with a fine brood of chicks. The gander at this time had obtained considerable size, and labored hard to help support the large family of his half brothers and sisters. He would spread his wings and brood the chicks, and protect them from the rain, and drive afraid the other fowls who interfered with his adopted family. He would go out to the field, and bring in an ear of corn and shell it off for the chicks; and when any other biped who attempted to share the meal. At last the gosling has been again went to work for another nest, and then the whole charge of the family devolved upon the gander."

The Power of Snuff.

Rudolph Von Gardenfield, chief physician in the Bavarian army during the Napoleon wars, tells the following: "Once I was gathering plants in a small forest near Moisen. Suddenly, I came upon a man who was lying on the ground, and whom I at once supposed to be dead. On drawing near to him, however, I perceived he was still alive, but in a fainting state. Vigorously I shook him, at last he opened his eyes, and asked me, in a few broken words, for audible voice, whether I had any snuff with me. When I gave a negative answer he fell back into his former condition. I now went in search of snuff, and was fortunate enough to meet a peasant, who kindly came with me to the fainting man, and gave him some pinches of snuff. The man soon recovered, and then he told me that he had to go a certain distance as messenger, and on starting in the morning, he forgot to take his snuff box. As he went along, so violent was he came his craving for snuff, that he was completely exhausted, and had fallen down in a swoon at the spot where I found him. But for my opportune arrival, he said that he must surely have died."

Ten Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farm operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and not suffer subsequent three-fold expenditure of the same.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not straying in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.
7. Do not refuse to make experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good ones.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the Winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around the premises, which eat more in a month than they are worth in a lifetime.

ANN'S ANSWER.

Said the teacher to Ann: "I wish, if you can,
You would give a more definite answer."
And Ann at once said, with a toss of her head:
"I do just the best that I can, sir!
But why should I try to do please tell me why
(I think it's no use—not a particle),
For I hear every day the grammar-class say
That *Ann* is an indefinite article."

—*E. S. E. in St. Nicholas for February.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Foliantbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE HONEY BEE.

Extracts From an Address Delivered by Dr. Porter, of Lafayette College — Peculiarities of the Working Bee, the Drone and the Queen—The Best Honey—Producing Food—Their Enemies and Means of Defence.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The address from which this extract is taken, was delivered by Dr. Porter, of Lafayette College before the Institute of Northampton county, in Pardee Hall, on the evening of the 30th of December, 1874. Before he was introduced to the audience, he drew the figures of three bees upon the blackboard, the working bee, drone and the Queen. *Fellow Teachers:*—It gives me pleasure to meet you here. We are all laboring with the same end in view, namely that of imparting knowledge and educating those under our instruction. We shall confine ourselves this evening principally to the "Honey Bee." The honey bee is of the order Hymenoptera, and family Apis mellifica. It is allied to the class whose common name is "Bug." Now many bugs are of vast importance to our interests while some are of no good at all and are pests to all. The Colorado potato bug, well known, began in Colorado upon the wild potato, scattered here and there; soon attacking the cultivated potato, they increase rapidly. Spreading from state to state they reached our Atlantic sea board states. Their name is legion. They destroy thousands of dollars annually. Musquitoes are disgusting to us. You strike at them right and left still they buzz around your ears and if only permitted to light you instantly feel their sharp proboscides. Let me say it is only the females which are the pests; the male is a gentleman. I shall have a good word for the ladies after a while. Bugs are necessary to some plants for fertilization; bugs are also of use in making varnish, cochineal, &c.

The honey bee has three pairs of legs starting from the thorax. The bee consists of three parts, the head, thorax, and abdomen; they live in colonies. A strong colony generally contains from sixteen to eighteen thousand bees. The workingbee has grooves on its legs for collecting pollen from flowers. The drone, like Sir John Falstaff is a lazy, miserable coward. He is the male, while the worker is an undeveloped female; the drone has considerable hair upon his body, hence the old notion that he sits upon the eggs and hatches them.

The vueen is the mother and is not armed with a sting; because she has no need of it for she has the whole host of workers, who defend her and will put their whole soul in the sting; they leave their sting when they sting deeply and consequently die; these have a sack and discharge poison along with the sting.

The isle of Malta is noted for its honey, having the sweet scent of the lemon flowers. Mt. Hymethis in Attica is also noted for its splendid honey on account of the abundance of the wild thyme. White clover is the best for producing good honey; red clover is good and so with raspberry and many flowers; buckwheat is fattening; the Linden tree is good; the European is two weeks earlier than the American, so by planting both, your bees will have a month's work upon these; these trees are good for shade. Fruit Journals say bees will do a truth which I have experienced to my sorrow, that bees sometimes attack grapes. A country can be overstocked with bees. At a certain place in Germany it was found out that one man's bees were doing better than the neighbor's; they became jealous and abused him; after the season was over he told them that he turned his hives so that the sun would fall upon them earlier than on theirs, causing his bees to get to work sooner. The early bee gathers the honey, just as the early bird catches the worm. In Egypt they have also floating hives, thus giving the bees a more extended range.

The bee travels about 30 miles an hour; its field of labor is about two miles; it makes seven journeys in a day, gathering honey; it is absent about 30 minutes each trip; when gathering pollen it is gone about half the time. The queen lays all the eggs, the young bees, and is from pollen. About 15 pounds of consumed honey produces one pound of wax.

The honey comb is a mass of hexagonal, waxy cells cemented by propolis or beeglue used as a repository for honey and their eggs. The propolis or bee-glue is also used for covering any dead or living animal in the hive; mice and snails have been known to be thus sealed over with this propolis.

The enemies of the bee are beetles, moths, spiders, toads, millers, king-bird, some say the swallows too, bears, &c.

The queen lays the eggs; the old queen always leads a swarm. The workers, always females, have each their own work—some to gather honey, others to gather pollen, some to distill the honey, and food for their masters. They teach us industry, union and loyalty. Learn of the busy bee and ant, and be wise. "Go to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." (Prov. vi, 6). "Get wisdom; get understanding; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth, with the Lord." (Prov. iv, 5). S. A. S. EEP.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

January 12th.

PREVIOUS TO OUR

Annual Inventory of Stock

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

LINES OF GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Cashmere and Merino Vests and Drawers.
Scarlet and White All Wool Vests and Drawers.
Velveteen and Cloth Leggings.
Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Wooden Shanks and Mufflers.
Hand Roll Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Felt House Sacques.
A small lot of Misses' Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Misses' Jackets at less than cost.
A few Velvet Cloaks to be closed at less than half the former prices.
Embroidered Cashmere Polonaise (made up) to be sold very cheap.
Fringes, Silks, best makes and quality, guaranteed at lowest figures.
Black and White Striped Silks.
Gimp, Dress Sash and Trimming Ribbons, in Seal Browns, Navy Blue and other desirable shades.
Silk Handkerchiefs, a choice assortment.
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth and Calf Gauntlets.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Boys' Mittens.
Alaska and Leather Gauntlets.
Men's Fleece Lined Calf Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Plush Lined Calf Gloves, with and without Cuffs.
Men's Cloth and Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Heavy Buck and Alaska Gloves and Gauntlets for Workingmen.
Black Calf Lamb Lined Gauntlets for Drivers.
Seal and Dyed Otter Fur Gauntlets.
An extra bargain is offered in the line of KID GLOVES.
A lot of Alexander, Trefousse and Harris's KIDS, in bright shades and slightly soiled at 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
A few Nos. in Fine Dress Shirts at specially low prices to close.
Also an extra bargain in Fancy Skirts.
Just opened another lot of over 1,100 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, which are being offered at much less than real value.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

WINTER GOODS!!

California Blankets,
Eastern Blankets,
Country Blankets,
Shaker Flannels,
Twilled Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
Down Comforts,

Cotton Batting Comforts,

We have a full stock of

MUSLINS AND DOMESTIC GOODS

Which we are selling VERY LOW.

White, Orr & Co.,

35 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.

Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.

Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S

No. 76 Market Street.

PHOTOGRAPH CELEBRITIES.

The demand for the BROOKLYN CELEBRITIES, is so great that I have perfected arrangements for supplying them in any quantity, from one picture to any number hereafter. The photographs are splendid, mounted artistically on buff mounts, corners rounded, and name printed under each picture. I will send you any one named, as a sample for 10 cents. I will send you any three you may name for 25 cents. I will send you the whole nine for 50 cents.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Theodore Tilton,
Francis D. Moulton,
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton,
Miss Victoria Woodhull,
Miss Tennie C. Claflin,

Making six of the leading Brooklyn Scandal Celebrities and three Photographs of the most laughable puzzles ever gotten up, entitled

NEST HUNTING, Puzzle,
CHIVALROUS SHAKE, Puzzle,
WAR WIDOW, Puzzle.

There is more fun, amusement and side splitting laughter in these three puzzle photographs than there is in anything that costs ten times as much. Send 10 cents for one, 25 cents for three, or 50 cents for the whole nine, and I will send them by mail, postpaid.

Write name and address plain. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents can make a fortune selling these photographs, they retail for 25 cents everywhere. Address,

T. A. EDWARDS,
37 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

WM. SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

IN DEPARTMENT FOR

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, &c.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

The immense quantity of Black Alpacas sold from 25c to 75c per yard that we have sold during the present season, and the continued great demand we have for these goods, has enabled us to purchase them in unusual large lots, which secures to our customers advantages in the way of low prices unsurpassed in any city in the Union.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, most decided bargains in

DRESS GOODS!

Many of them about half actual value.

All Wool Black Cashmeres,

From Lowest to Finest Qualities.

MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Of every description at exceedingly low prices.

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Selbert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, January 19, 1875.

There was a fair business done at the banks yesterday, despite the fact that it was Monday, and a continuous raging during the earlier part of the day. The demand for discounts is fair, and indicates a revival of business enterprise and activity. There is still closeness and struggling, but the banks are rid of their statements, and disposed to deal liberally. Thus there is a stronger and better feeling in that direction, and business feels its effect. In current real estate transactions, there is also an improved feeling, and a slightly increased demand. In local stocks there are no movements of consequence.

—The Treasury operations for last week included a disbursement of $2,126,160 for interest, $4,102,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds and the receipts of $1,921,500 for customs. The customs receipts Saturday were $270,000. Total for the month, $5,150,000. The Assistant Treasurer at New York paid out $113,000 on account of interest and $68,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The total payments made by the Treasury on account of the January interest to date are $13,318,000. The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business Saturday: Currency, $3,486,020; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,345,000; coin, $70,769,067, including coin certificates, $28,670,200; outstanding legal tender, $382,000,000. National bank notes received for redemption, $460,000; internal revenue receipts Saturday, $270,000; national bank circulation outstanding, $332,500,000, of which $2,070,000 are gold notes; Treasury holds $384,760,000 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $16,500,000 to secure public deposits.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s—1867—coupons	114¼	114¾
5-20 1862	114¼	114¾
20—1864	116¼	116¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new.	117¾	117¾
" 1867	118¼	118½
" 1868—coupons	118¼	118½
10-40's	115	115¼
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents.	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	115¼	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	28	28¼
L. S.	97¾	98
C. C. & I. C.		8
Mt. Paul	87¾	87¾
Do. Pref		98½
Michigan Southern	74¼	74¾
Do Central		78½
North Western Common	44¾	44¾
Do. Pref	60¾	60
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	86¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¼	29¾
Union Pacific	36¼	36
Toledo & Wabash	17¾	17¾
Adams Express	100	99¼
American Express	64½	62
U. S. Express	63½	64
W., Fargo & Co Express	81½	81½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¾	24¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	54¼	
" scrip	53¾	
Reading	55¾	55½
United Cos. of N. J.	139¾	
Oil Creek	10	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
A. V. R. R. 7-20	89¾	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	79¾	

NEW YORK, January 18, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6, with choice at 4½ in exceptional cases. Sterling was strong, and advanced to 487@490¼. Gold advanced on firmer exchange and war-like dispatches from London, selling up to 112¾, and closing 112¾. The carrying rates were 1@5 per cent. and the borrowing rate flat. The clearings amounted to $236,000,000. The customs receipts were $177,000, and the Treasury disbursements $100,000. Government bonds were active and strong. State bonds were quiet and steady. Railroad bonds were firm, with the largest transactions in Lake Shores. Stocks were quiet and irregular, and in the main weak. The fight for the supremacy between the "bulls" and "bears" continues, and the "bears" retain the advantage. Western Union and Lake Shores were the features, both of which were marked by rapid fluctuations. Lake Shore has been the weakest stock on the list, indeed partly by Washington dispatches saying an investigation on the part of the Internal Revenue Department into the books of the Company show it to be in arrears for taxes. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was depressed by a report of the return to Europe of the cable steamer Faraday, while Western Union became stronger. During the last hour the market was active and unsettled, the principal activity being in Western Union, Lake Shore, Ohios and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. The transactions aggregated 236,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,700 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul, 46,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Ohios, and 22,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20's of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 116¾; do of 65, 118¾; do new, 117¾; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 118¼; new issue, 114; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 92; Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 72; Virginia, new, 63; do old, 63; North Carolina, old, 35; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 39¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 34½; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 64; United States Express, 64; Wall, 34½; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 127¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88½; North western common, 44¾; do preferred, 60; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Rob, Paul, 87¾; do. preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 17¾; do. preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 83, (ex. div.); Burlington & Quincy, 109½; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 8½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 94; Union, 91½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, January 18—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¼@92¾; account 92¾@92¼; 5-20's of 1865, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; do 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 102¾; New York Central 93; Erie 26½; do preferred 45.

PARIS, January 18.—Rentes 62f 12½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

General business continues dull, and while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the indications are not very favorable for any material or decided change for the better within the next few weeks. The demand for goods of all kinds is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, as people generally are carrying no more stock than they can possibly help, and the probability is that this hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to until confidence has been more fully restored. Our merchants nearly all complain of business as being very dull and unsatisfactory; that, in addition to a very limited demand, margins for profit are very small, that collections are not by any means all that could be desired. There is reason to believe, however, that there will be a general revival in business within the next thirty or forty days, as orders for Pittsburgh manufactures will no doubt commence to come in pretty freely during the time in question, and while the hopes of the more sanguine may not be fully realized, there is no doubt but what trade in all its varied departments will be considerably better than it is.

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which is remarkably light, notwithstanding prices are lower than they have been at this particular time for many years; but retailers report that they have little or no call for them. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand continues very light, dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, but prices are nominally unchanged, 50c ₱ gallon for fair and 55@60c for prime to choice.

ALE—Continues dull, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote X at $5 ₱ barrel to the country and $8 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in regular proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but prices remain as last quoted. Common Soda, 3½c; refined do., 4½; Potash, 7 to 8½; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 4; Flour Spar, 1¾; Nitrate Soda, 3¾.

BEANS—While the receipts recently have not been large, the supply is still in excess of present wants, which are very meagre, and the market continues dull, although prices remain as last quoted: quotable, to the trade, at $1.75@1.80 ₱ bush for mediums, and $1.90@2 for navies, as to quality; 100@75c ₱ bush additional in a jobbing way.

BEESWAX—There appears to be no movement whatever in this article, and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 27@28c ₱ lb.

BRAN AND FLOUR—The receipts have fallen off as has also the demand; no change to note in prices. Sales at 2¼c to the trade, and 3¼ in a small way.

BUTTER—There has been no improvement in the demand during the past week; notwithstanding the receipts are somewhat light, as compared with what they usually are at this season of the year, the supply is in excess of the demand and appears to be accumulating, and prices are barely maintained. Prime to choice yellow is quotable at 32@33c; medium to good, 18@22; common to fair, 12@15. The continued mild weather has been as light in this market for many years as it has been in Philadelphia, and, furthermore, prices are remarkably low; however, there is no telling how much warmer it will be when the fact is taken into consideration that the masses are using it very sparingly—many people have to dispense with it altogether.

BROOMS—Higher, with a prospect of a further advance, as at present prices there is no margin in manufacturing. We quote No. 1 Hurl, $2.75; No. 2 Carpet, $2.50; No. 3 Carpet, $2.25; No. 4 Carpet, $2; No. 5 do, $1.75; No. 6 do, $1.50; No. 7 do, $1.25; No. 8 do, $1; No. 9 do, $0.75; No. 10 do, $0.50 ₱ doz. Toys, $1@3 ₱ doz.

CHEESE—Our market continues, as it has been for some weeks past, very quiet, but under the more favorable advices from New York and Europe as well, there is a better feeling, without, however, any quotable change in prices. There has been an advance both in Liverpool and London, within the past week, which has stiffened up New York, and all the smaller markets have also sympathized more or less; but Pittsburgh, standing as it is, considered favorable to the selling interest, quotable, in job lots, 16½@17 for prime Ohio Factory, and 17½@18 for New York do.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is still reported light, while prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote, in job lots, at $2.50@2.60 per dozen for Corn, $1.65@1.75 for Tomatoes, and $3.35@3.50 for Peaches.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand for goods of this character continues light, and there does not appear to be much prospect just now of an early improvement. Prices, which will be found annexed below, remain unchanged.

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	15½cts ₱ lb
⅜ "	16 "
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	16½ "
⅛ inch diameter and upward	17 "
Hay, Slave and Leather Twine	16 "
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser Laid	15½ "
" bolt rope yarns	17 "
Sand Pump Rope	15½ "
MANILLA ROPE.	
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12 "
⅜ inch diameter	12½ "
½ " and upward	12½ "
Hay, Spoke, Leather and Twine	12½ "
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12 "
⅜ "	12½ "
½ " 5-16 "	13 "
⅜ " to ½ "	12½ "
Tarred Lath Twine	11½ "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	10½ "
AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN.	
Tarred Rope	14 "
" Lath Yarn	13 "
" Spun Yarn	13 "
" Marline	19 "
" Houseline	19 "
PACKING.	
American cut	13@18 "
Russia	21 "
Italian	21 "
Patent Lubricating	25@30 "
Sash and Belt Cord	20 "

COPPER—Trade in manufactured Copper continues very quiet, and while the general tone of the market is steady, in sympathy with the rise in other cities, there has been no change in prices for several weeks.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Portland, $3.50; Portland, $7@7.50. Plaster—French's extra, $6@4.25; New York, $4.25@4.50; Mills & Co.'s, $3@3.25. White Lime—Sandusky, $2.50; Cleveland, Sawyer's, Fremont, $1.65@1.75. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Sales samples, 12@13c.

COKE—The market for this important staple continues considerably depressed, in sympathy with pig iron, and there does not much prospect at this writing of an early improvement; prices are nominal at $2.50@2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—Continue quiet and unchanged, ranging from $10 to $14 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for fancy brands, such as Bugbees.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6¾ ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been very quiet for some weeks past, the demand is not as brisk as it was during the early part of December, when goods were being shipped to eastern account, but stocks here are small, and prices are well maintained. Apples, 6@6c as to quality; Peaches (halves) 9@9c.

EGGS—We have to report a very quiet market, but the receipts are by no means large, hence the supply is fully equal to the demand, which is very light, and prices remain as last quoted, viz: 23@24c, packed, 20@22. There are very few buyers, except bakers and hotels—the masses are buying very sparingly, if at all.

FLOUR—Trade in this important staple continues very light, the demand being confined almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of city bakers and bakers, as there are but very few country orders coming in; notwithstanding the close competition, the margin for profit is very small; furthermore, in this, as in almost every branch of trade, collections are not very satisfactory. The past year, especially the last half of it, was a very poor one for dealers here, as compared with former years, as very little was done in country trade. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring Wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 ₱ bbl for Wisconsin; $5.65@5.75 for Minnesota; Winter Wheat, $5.65@5.90 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.75.

FEATHERS—Sales of choice live geese at 92@95¢ in small lots; No 2 also dull at 25@40c, as to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The stock of all descriptions of Coffee amounts to 23,206 bags in New York in first hands, and held at firm figures. A decline of half a cent ₱ lb occurred in the last week, but with limited offerings and the prospect of 30 ₱ lb going on the beam by act of Congress, holders are stiff in their views, and will endeavor to run the market up. Sugar.—An easy market rules, with stocks in New York largely reduced, and by comparison is shown as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
1873, Jan. 14	29,391	41,815	103,219
1874, Jan. 14	23,049	14,306	66,000

In New Orleans, A. Thompson & Co. report a stiff market for both Sugar and Molasses, with a prospect of an advance or a firmer market soon. We think our remarks of two weeks ago, that Molasses there touched bottom, will be found correct for the season; and it would be well for dealers to make a note of this and lay in their supply immediately. Rice unchanged. Molasses and Syrups firm. Lard and the general hog product strong.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Powdered	11¾	E C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10½	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Sugar House	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21	@22	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	23	@24	Roasted loose	27½
Rio Fancy	25	@26	Roasted Java	40

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7	@7¼	Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8	@8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	27	Ground Ginger,	
" Alspice	20	10 lb cans	31
Cloves	50	Ground Alspice,	
Sticks Cass	40	10 lb cans	25
Nutmegs	1 40	Ground Cloves,	
Ground Pepper		10 lb cans	63
" Mixed Spices	35	Ground Mustard,	
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb cans	50	10 lb cans, Durham	35

TOBACCO.

Lorillard's Perfection, the	63	Orange Girl, dark	54
Brazilian Girl, D. T	65	Virginia Darks	56
Sultana	66	Spun Rolls	58
Imperadora	66	Imperadora Fine	
Fine Cut	75	Cut Plug	85
Five Bro.'s	1 15	Perfection	85
D. T. and Sm.	62	Sportsman	55
Weyman's	1 50	Perfection	55
Weyman's	1 50	A. A	33
Eng. Shag	1 00	F. G	33
Tom and Jerry	36		

SOAPS.

Babbitt's Best	10	S. E. & Co's Sup. 6	
Babbitt's Ex.	9	Woman's Friend	5½
City	10	Woman's Friend	5½
Russian	6 60	Scrubbing	4
Nat. L. O. U. S	5 75	Park Co.'s Toilet, per box	3 dz $1 75
Persian	3 75	Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 doz	1 75
Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s	4 75	Park Co.'s Hillery, per box	1 75
Colgate's Ass't Toilet	4 50	Cashmere Bouquet, per gross	36 00
Colgate's	1 75		
Ex. Ethra Wax	7		
Olive	8		

STARCH.

Common	06	Silver gloss	9½@10
Buffalo	09	Corn	10½@11

SUNDRIES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			$8.50 @ 9.00
Oat Meal, in bbls			8.00
Pearl Barley, hf bbls			7.00 @ 7.50
Currents, per lb			7½
Raisins, Valencia, per lb			12
Layer Raisins, per box			3.25
Indigo, per lb			1.35 @ 1.50
Bi Carb Soda, packages			7½@8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs			6½
Potash, per box			9.00
Pepper, per lb			20 @ 14
French Wine Vinegar, per gal			55
Cen. Lye, per case			7.75
Lamp Chimneys, per doz			1.65

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull, unusually so, and while the receipts have been very meagre during the past week, the supply was fully up to the demand, which is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants; it is complained by dealers that the trade is little or no margin for profit. The market for Wheat continues quiet; there is but little offering and not much inquiry for it; prices are nominally unchanged; Spring at $1.15@1.20; and ditto amber and white, $1.20@1.23. The receipts of Oats have fallen off considerably recently, and, notwithstanding the demand continues light, the market is firmer, and as compared with the date of our last review, prices are a shade at 44@46c. Corn continues scarce, and the recent advance is still maintained; last sale reported, 70c in the canal. Rye, scarce at 80@85c. Shelled Corn to be had in small lots, but there does not appear to be much buying for it as there is for car; quotable, free in elevator, at 70@75c. Barley continues to come in very sparingly, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and it is nominal; there is little or nothing doing in Barley. Millers are no regular rates.

HIDES—Owing to the decline in Europe lightfor Hides, the export demand has fallen off, and the market for light Hides is weaker. Heavy Steers remain firm. Kip and Calf unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows		9 cts. ₱ lb.	
" Steers, Light		9½	"
" " Heavy		10@11	"
" Calf		12@13	"
Green butcher bulls		5	"
Green butcher cows		6	"
Green butcher steers, light		7	"
Green butcher steers, heavy		8	"

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, although offers are more hopefull in consequence of the falling off in the receipts; prices remain as last quoted: $20@23 ₱ ton. It is said that the Pittsburgh wagons, at $16@20 for clover and $22@30 for timothy, South Side Straw, $14@15 for baled, by the carload.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky rough, at $165 ₱ ton; Double dressed, 12½@13.

HORSE HAIR—There is rather an improved demand for some descriptions of Leather, but as yet the movement is not what was anticipated at this season of the year, the supply is considerable. Leather in the rough, and finished Harness Leather in the market unsold. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@ 0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.40@ 0.44
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.32@ 0.33
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.29@ 0.31
Red Sole, good dgd	0.26@ 0.28
Oak, Rough	0.36@ 0.34
Harness, city oak	0.40@ 0.41
Harness, country	0.36@ 0.39
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.32@ 0.35
Fair Skirting	0.42@ 0.45
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	60.00@70.00
Best Leather	0.46@ 0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@ 1.40
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.19@ 0.23
Finished Kips	0.90@ 0.90

MILL FEED—There has been considerable inquiry for light feed during the past week or two, and the market is firmer. Bran is quotable at $1.10@1.12½ ₱ cwt, by the carload, on track, and it is said that it would be difficult to lay it down here from the west at quotations. Shipstuff and Seconds at $1.20@1.25; Middlings, $1.40@1.50; and Chops, $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry; prices unchanged; 4@5 ₱ barrel.

PEANUTS—Dull and lower. Sales in a small way at 6@6c for Red, and 8½@9 for White.

PEARS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, and prices are lower; prime Peach Blows cannot fairly be quoted above 75 to 80c ₱ bushel, by the carload. The inquiry, what little there is, is for small lots, and the kind above named may be quoted at 85@90c in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair degree of activity in the market during the past week, but no important change in prices. Lard, continues to move freely, and the demand for meats, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, is also improving; indeed, the trade in this branch of business is not much short of what it usually is at this season of the year. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	14½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10½	Do., half barrels	15
Hams, Large S. C.	14	Do., half barrels	15½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ¼ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., in 10 lbs	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do., 2 ₱ caddies	17½
Short Rib Sides	12	Do., 5 ₱ do	17½
Clear Sides	12¾	Do., 2 ₱ pails	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.00	Do., 5 ₱ do	17½
Miner's Lard Oil, ₱ gal	$1.00	Do., 6 ₱ do	17½
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.00	Carbon Oil, per gal	10
Cheese, per lb	17½	Pig's feet, ₱ bbls	
Pig's Feet, kegs			

POULTRY—The supply was comparatively light during the past week, although fully up to the demand; quotable at 5@6c for Live Chickens, 5@6c ₱ pair. Dressed Chickens, 13@14; Turkeys, 14@15; live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3cts for mixed, woolen ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in Clover or Timothy Seed as yet, and prices are not fully established; we quote nominally at $3@3.25 for the latter and $6@6.25 for the former. No Flax Seed offering in this market; it is bringing $2 in Chicago, which is perhaps about all it would bring here.

SWEET CORN—8@10c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Choice Southern, $90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs, or 4c ₱ lb in a small way.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8½@9.

WHITE LEAD—Dull, but unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11c for small lots. In lit packages, one-half to one cent ₱ lb additional.

WOODEN WARE—Advertised quotations are: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $8.50 ₱ doz; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $6.50; two-hoop pails, $1.90; three-hoop pails, $2.15 ₱ doz; keelers, ₱ nest, $1.50. Globe Washboards, $1.75; I. X. L. Wash-boards, $2.35; Kalamooza clothes-pins (full count) $1.50 per box; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb; large, 10; two-thirds growth, 9c.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair degree of activity for this season of the year, and while trade, cannot be called active, it is holding up as well as could be expected. We continue to quote discounts as follows: 80 per cent. off Pittsburgh list. Following is the card in full, as agreed upon by Pittsburgh manufacturers:

PER BOX OF FIFTY-FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 00	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	12 00
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 26 by 24	11 00	16 00
10 by 22	12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	13 00	20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	14 00	22 00
18 by 22 to 24 by 26	15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 44	16 00	26 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	18 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 58		36 00
34 by 58 to 33 by 60		40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.
—WEEKLY REVIEW.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, ALLEGHENY,
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the storm, as will be seen, was considerably below that of last week, the market to-day was generally reported unsatisfactory by sellers, particularly those who bought their cattle in Chicago; while conceding that they obtained last week's prices, they claimed that they paid 25c per cwt more, which, of course, added that much to their cost here. We do not suppose the Chicago cattle yielded much, if any, profit, but it is probable that these from Ohio and other points made a little money, or at least they did as well as last week. Ordinarily, at this season of the year, with the number of cattle we had on sale to-day, the market would have been active, and sellers would not have had much difficulty in selling, but the reverse; such was not the case to-day. The fact is, we do not require as many cattle as usually at this time; there is no question but what the hard times, so many people out of employment, and money so well, has a perceptible influence on the trade, not materially, and butchers, in consequence, do not require so many cattle. Furthermore, drovers are drawing in more than pretty closely on their accounts with butchers who are doubtful or slow pay, which, of course, is not without its effect in curtailing the demand for cattle. As to prices, the question can only but now what they have the ready money to pay for. Drovers generally report that collections are not coming in as freely as desired, and some of them have lost heavily during the past year or two in the shape of bad debts. We mention this to show some of the market feelings. On the whole satisfactory, in view of the limited supply on sale, and it is not to be expected that there will be any decided change for the better until a general revival in trade of all kinds, as the stock trade is feeling the effects of the panic like everything else.

EXTRA—Sales reported at $5@5.25; choice, not quoted at 75@7½; prime, 6½@6¾; good, 6@6¼; fair, 5@5½; common, 4@4½. It is worthy notice that a good 1,400 or 1,500 pound steer is now much more readily than one weighing 100 lbs more, providing the quality is equal.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from, and also the names of the owners:

Kiefer & G	Chicago	34	A Haas
I Zeigler	do	35	N Hexter
Shamberg	do	16	Moonshine & S
Isaac Stein	do	16	Rosenbaum
S Lowenthal	do	19	E Katz
L Reichelds	do	20	Holmes L & Co
F Kerr	do	20	Holmes L & Co
W Barton	do	19	P M Snyder
L Nicholas	do	26	Warner & S
J Fechheimer	do	20	Warner & S
J F Hose	do	20	S S Lingo
M Kraus	do	20	J Arnold
J M Barnes	do	20	J Arnold
J Neely	do	34	M Humes
P Sheltmantle	Penna	28	W Garvin
J Sheltmantle	do	17	W Garvin
G Jerdon	do	6	Arnold & W

Chicago	34	A Haas	Chicago 17
do	35	N Hexter	do 20
do	16	Moonshine & S	do 20
do	16	Rosenbaum	do 20
do	19	E Katz	do 17
do	20	Holmes L & Co	Ohio 23
do	20	Holmes L & Co	do 20
do	19	P M Snyder	Ohio 8
do	26	Warner & S	do 20
do	20	Warner & S	do 20
do	20	S S Lingo	do 20
do	20	J Arnold	do 20
do	34	M Humes	Penna 10
do	17	W Garvin	do 10
do	6	Arnold & W	do 24

Total number on sale.....780
Total number on sale last Monday.....975

SHEEP.

There was a very full supply on sale to-day, the largest for several weeks, and the market was an exceedingly slow one; fully one-third, perhaps one-half, of the entire number on sale were left over. The butchers, it would appear, demanded, in view of the very liberal supply, pretty sharp concessions, but these some owners could not make without losing money, and the result was, there were quite a number sent over to East Liberty, where dealers expect to realize better prices, and which will also be important, cash on delivery, while in this market, even many of the most responsible butchers demand a few weeks time. What sheep were sold to-day, for reason to believe, changed hands at a decline, as compared with last Monday. Sales were made at 6 cts for good to prime; 5@5½ for fair to medium, and 2@2.50 ₱ head for peelers. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J Becker	Penna	50	Walters & F
P Sheltemantle	do	180	A Stakely
E Kirker	do	49	Morris & McM
E Cole	do	82	R McCandless
J Fairley	do	137	J Montgomery
M Bryarly	do	31	W Gregg
J Haworth	do	130	J Savage
C M Holmes	Ohio	50	

Penna 50
do 40
do 49
do 82
do 137
do 31
do 130
do 50

Total number on sale.....1,115
Total number on sale last week.....562

HOGS.

The number on sale to-day was comparatively light, and mostly in the hands of regular dealers; however, the supply was fully up to the desire of the butchers, and prices were about the same as last week, if there was any difference, it was against the seller and in favor of the buyer. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 7@7¼ for common to fair and 7¾@8 for prime to extra. Emerick & Co. reported having disposed of 100, averaging 250@260 lbs, at 7½@7¾.

FRESH COWS.

The supply of fresh cows was small to-day, owing, we presume, to the severe weather; the market, however, remains substantially as it has been for some time past. Prime to extra milk cows, $60@70; springers, $40@50; strippers, $20@30.

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Good veal calves are in demand at 7c; fair to medium, 5½@6c. The supply is chiefly for the grade first mentioned, and there are but few of this kind offering.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

The Crude market continues quiet and unchanged; immediate shipment at Parker quoted at 5¼@5½, 25 ₱ bbl. Some of our refiners appear to be impressed with the belief that prices will go still lower, but the advices from the source of supply, as a rule, do not warrant this view of the matter. There is no question but what the raw article is higher relatively than the product, but the latter, it is pretty certain, will have to go higher, notwithstanding the foreign markets have been very bearish recently. Refined cannot be made and laid down in Antwerp at current rates, except at a heavy loss, and it is certainly dangerous, this being the case, to sell short there, as some of the Antwerp operators are reported as doing for the purpose of putting prices down here. We continue to quote refined, as on Saturday, at 9¾ on cars here; 11¾@11¾ delivered in Baltimore, and 12 in Philadelphia. Oil Barrels—quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.20@1.25; city make, $1.20@1.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Crystal O W	948
J M Guffey	Crystal O W

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

A Day of Excitement at the State Capital.

Another Member Dies—Little Business Transacted in Either House—The Senatorial Fight—Great Excitement—The Fight of the Factions—Wallace Still Confident.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1875.

SENATE.

Business in both branches of the Legislature was rather slight to-day. The members are too much interested in the Senatorial fight to trouble themselves with less exciting matters.

In the Senate the following items of business were disposed of:

An act relating to magisterial Courts in Philadelphia. Passed.

Joint resolution providing for an increase of legislative officers. Passed.

An act repealing the tax on coal used in the manufacture of coke. Passed.

A number of bills were introduced also, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SPICER offered a resolution for adjournment, out of respect to Hon. Wm. H. Fagan, Democratic member from Philadelphia, who died this morning.

The Speaker appointed a committee of seven to take proper action in regard to his death and burial.

The House then adjourned.

Agricultural Society.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the State Agricultural Society meets here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Senatorial Question.

The most intense excitement prevails here to-night with reference to the Senatorial election, which takes place to-morrow.

Buckalew is still moving around quietly and some who profess to know his plans and his success say that he will secure enough votes for an independent candidate to defeat Wallace, but the friends of the Clearfield Statesman are just as confident that no trick of the kind can be successful. The feud between the two factions is very bitter, and Buckalew is generally abused. Sympathy on the Republican side of the House is all with Wallace, and if a Republican cannot win, they hope Wallace will. The fight has been kept up down to very close quarters now. This morning Mr. Fagan, Democratic member of the House from Philadelphia, died at the Bolton Hotel, after a long and trifling, though consumption for some time. This takes one off the Democratic majority.

Additional excitement was created in the Democratic camp subsequently by the intelligence that Dr. Winchell, one of their men from Fulton county had been seriously injured by the upsetting of a stage coach, and that he might not be able to be present. If it is at all possible, however, he will be brought on—even though a stretcher has to be called into requisition.

Then there are one or two other Democrats who are stubborn, and may cause trouble. Incidentally heard to-day are Rowland and Bedford, but the talk is to-night that these members have been won over. The best proof of that, will be given when the vote is taken. There are all sorts of rumors going to-night, but I can trace none of them to any reliable source.

A large delegation came down on the Northern Central railroad, and over from Tenth legion this evening, adjourning for the caucus nomination. A large delegation from Philadelphia will also be here in the morning.

The Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus meets in the morning at nine o'clock. Hon. John Allison will receive the nomination. K.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.10	15	82	NE.	Lt. Snow.
2 P. M.	30.17	19	60	NW.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.59	15	65	NW.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.21.
Mean Thermometer, 16.
Highest Thermometer, 20.
Lowest Thermometer, 12.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18th, 1875, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 21; Cincinnati, Ohio, cloudy, thermometer 19; Davenport, fair, thermometer 3; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 17; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 8; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 14; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 18, Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 36; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 27; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 9; Pittsburgh, Pa., cloudy, thermometer 14; Shreveport, La., cloudy, thermometer 57; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 18; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 37; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 20, North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 9.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 19, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, northeast to northwest winds, and partly cloudy weather.

VICKSBURG.

The Sheriffalty Question—Sheriff Flanagan Ejected by Federal Troops—Chancellor Hill Appoints a Sheriff Pro Tem.

VICKSBURG, January 18.—Maj. Geo. E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops, with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from General Emory, to-day entered the Sheriff's office here and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. His right to the office had not, however, been a question by any legal proceedings. The military appear to have acted on their own orders alone. Major Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding Court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Sheriff Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the Court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused. The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee Sheriff *pro tem*, and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee is a white Republican, and was Deputy under Sheriff Crosby. Chancellor Hill, upon opening court two weeks ago, adjourned it until to-day, in order to determine what course he would take in reference to the sheriffalty. Members of the bar present protested against the court's allowing and apparently approving military interference with officers as a violation of all law and destruction of civil government.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Vice Consul Has an Interview with the District Attorney.

Alonzo M. Viti, Italian Vice Consul at Philadelphia, arrived in this city on Sunday to look after the investigations which are being made relative to the murder of four Italians near Buena Vista, on the 29th of November. He said he had no fault to find with the Sheriffs of Allegheny or Westmoreland counties, and thought they had performed their respective duties well. He stated that an extensive correspondence had been going on between himself and the Governor with satisfactory results, and at the time of the existing difficulties at the Armstrong Works, all needed protection had been promised him by the United Executive of the State. He thinks every effort has been made to fulfill this obligation upon the part of the party who made it and his subordinate officers.

Mr. Viti paid a visit to the room of the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, when he had an interview with Judge Collier in regard to the murders. For further information than he could give upon the subject, Judge referred him to District Attorney Montooth, who stated that the matter was now under consideration by the Grand Jury, they having been directed by the Court to make a thorough investigation into the whole matter. At the conclusion of their labors, a presentment will be made, at which time the District Attorney assured Mr. Viti that he would take the proper course to bring to justice all who had violated the law, or had been concerned in the affair.

In case it is ascertained that the officials have been negligent in the performance of their duties, the matter will have to be reported to the Italian Minister at Washington, who will convey the intelligence to his own Government. The question then will have to be settled by the two nations.

Besides the interview which the Vice Consul had with Judge Collier and the District Attorney, he had a lengthy conversation with Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti. He left the Court House feeling highly gratified with the efforts which were being put forth for the arrest of the guilty parties, and in the evening departed for Philadelphia.

To Let.

The warehouse No. 335 Liberty street, now occupied by D. Chestnut & Co.; the building is four stories high with a slate roof. Also, two suites of offices in the stone front building No. and 176 178 Wood street, the best location in the city. Also, a fine hall in the same building. Also, a dwelling house, containing nine rooms, adjoining the Lucy Furnace, in the Eighteenth ward, suitable for a boarding house. Inquire of John D. Thompson, Brush and Notion house, 176 and 178 Wood street.

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading paper of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 cents per week. As a COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognized by our MERCHANTS as the only reliable and correct one published in the city. Its MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. Its LIVESTOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all river men, to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter and fit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

It will give you *more live, fresh, and newsy reading* than any other Pittsburgh paper. Subscribe for it, and try it.

How to Get It.

Leave your order at the GAZETTE Counting Room, or with the Carrier who supplies the district you live in. Our Agents can be found in any town and village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, and those wanting the GAZETTE in any of these places, can give their order to the Agent who will supply them.

On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Suit for Damages.

Yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, a suit for damages was begun by Stewart Robinson vs. James C. Pearson. The plaintiff sets forth in his petition that he is possessed of a certain lot of ground in the Third ward, Allegheny, and by reason thereof he ought to have a private way leading from and out of said lot into Wood alley; that the said respondent has caused a fence to be erected along said way, obstructing the opening to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000. A summons was issued.

Death of Mr. Henry Sproull.

Intelligence was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mr. Henry Sproull, formerly Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this city. His demise occurred at Williamsport on Saturday evening, and he was in the eighty-second year of his age at the time of his death. Mr. Sproull was appointed clerk in 1846, and held the office for thirty years to the satisfaction of the Court and all having business with him. When he retired he engaged in banking at Williamsport, and was in active business until within a short time of his death. He was a gentleman who was highly esteemed wherever he was known, and had many friends in social and business circles. He leaves a family to mourn his loss. Two of his sons—Messrs. R. C. and W. Sproull and Isaac Sproull are well known in this vicinity.

Popular Science Monthly.

The February number of this excellent periodical is an unusually attractive one. It contains twelve articles, exclusive of the Editor's Table, on interesting subjects that will repay perusal. Among the articles is one by Prof. Tyndall, who makes "A reply to the critics of the Belfast address," in which he gives a perfectly and more satisfactory enunciation of his views than he has done in any paper heretofore. Another interesting article is "A short story on Bird's Nests." Dr. Ely Van Warker, also discusses in a forcibly way "The relations of Women to the Professions and Skilled Labor." The Monthly well deserves the name "Popular," for it grows in popularity with each number and takes rank among the most interesting and instructive periodicals of the day. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. deserves the success which has been vouchsafed this branch of their enterprise.

Around the Fireside.

Those of literary tastes, who would improve these long winter evenings and combine both pleasure and instruction should send to Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York, for some of their latest productions. Among the latest are Mrs. Edwards' popular novels, the latest of which is "Estelle, one of the most popular of modern romances. There is also Gen. Custer's absorbingly interesting narrative of "My Life on the Plains." Another volume that has met with great favor is "Losing to Win," an American novel by Theodore Davies. The book of the period is Theodore Tilton's "Tempest Tossed," which exhibits all the versatility of that gifted writer, and at the present time possesses peculiar interest as it is supposed to be semi-autobiographical.

Any or all of these volumes, or any volume of any popular writer, ancient or modern, will be sent by MESSRS. SHELDON & Co., New York.

The "Galaxy."

In making up their list of periodicals for 1875, our literary readers cannot afford to miss the Galaxy, which is, as its name indicates, a shining galaxy of literary excellence among the periodicals of the day. This magazine is a thoroughly American one, and is sustained by the ripest culture of American genius. Among its staff of contributors are such writers as Richard Grant White, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., Junius Henry Browne, Rose Terry, Richard Kimball, and others of the most brilliant writers of the day. It is high-toned, rigorous and always entertaining, and its reputation is well deserved.

Among the attractions for the new year is a new serial by Miss Anna Edwards—one of the greatest female writers of the age. The story is entitled "Leah, a Woman of Fashion," and is said to be one of the best ever written by this authoress. Justin McCarty also commences a new story entitled, "Dear Lady Disdain," and a series of articles by prominent Southerners, on the Confederate side of the War, not controversial, will soon be commenced. The Editorial Department will also be kept up to the usual standard, and in the sketch writing and Poetical departments some of the finest gems of American genius will be given. The Galaxy thus presents attractions to the literary reader that are irresistible, and those who wish to commence with the year should send at once to Sheldon & Co., New York.

A FORTY CENT JOB.

It Proves a Dear Investment for one of the Parties.

Last night a man by the name of Denny Sullivan got into a difficulty with one Costello, which was brought about by the following circumstances. It appears that the former was engaged all day yesterday in working on Penn avenue, for which he received forty cents. He alleges that Costello got in with him in the evening and was not satisfied until he got all his money from him, and this being done he went to the depot to take a train to a point on the Allegeeny Valley Railroad. Sullivan farther alleges that Costello held out the idea to him, that he was about to employ him to work on the railroad; but when he went to the Depot to leave the city he refused to take him along. A difficulty at once ensued, in which Sullivan knocked Costello down, and beat him fearfully, inflicting a cut across his right eye, which required the attention of the city physician. Both parties were arrested and locked up in the Central station.

THE MORTALITY REPORT.

Death Work Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports eighty-six deaths in the city for the week ending last Saturday. The number of deaths in the corresponding month of last year was seventy-eight. The causes of last week's mortality are as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Alcoholism 2, abscess of the brain 1, accident by burn 4, asthma 1, concussion of brain 2, bronchitis 1, acute bronchitis 1, capillary bronchitis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, cerebritis 1, consumption 10, convulsions 3, dropsy 1, diphtheritis 1, debility 1, disentery 1, enteritis 1, exposure 1, typhoid fever 4, scarlet fever 6, puerperal fever 1, gastritis 3, heart disease 1, hebatitis 2, insanition 1, congestion of lungs 1, laryngitis 1, spine malformation 1, meningitis 2, measles 1, old age 8, paralysis 1, premature birth 2, pneumonitis 11, smallpox 1, spinal disease 1, unknown 1, uremia 1, whooping cough 1. Total 87.

COLOR.—White 86, colored 6. Total 89.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 31, single 47, widows 6, widowers 1, not stated 1. Total 86.

AGE—Under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2, 7; 2 to 5, 6; 5 to 10, 3; 15 to 20, 6; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 6; 70 to 79, 9; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1. Total—86.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—The cases of infectious diseases reported during the week are as follows: Typhoid fever 14, scarlet fever 24, small-pox 2, varioloid 1, and diphtheria 1.—Total, 42.

Allegheny City.

The number of deaths that occurred in Allegheny last week, is reported by Health Officer Hoch, to be seventeen, a large decrease in the number of the previous week. The causes are as follows: Scarlet fever, 4; consumption, 2; unknown, 1; convulsions, 2; softening of the brain, 1; general debility, 1; still born, 2; catarrh fever, 1; celiutilis, 1; cerebra spinal meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1. They consisted of sixteen white and one colored, eleven males and six females, and eight children under five years of age.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Shamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Nova Scotia, at Baltimore; steamer Adriatic, at Queenstown; steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; steamer City of Brooklyn, at St. Johns, New Foundland, on Saturday short of coal.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

Financial Matters—A Proposed Change in the Tax Assessments—The Pennsylvania Railroad Contract Again.

The Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting Monday afternoon, January 18, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Council was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Bates, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Chislett, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Evans, Froehlich, Harrison, Holliday, Hunter, Kerr, Kestner, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McFarland, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, Rafferty, Ray, Schlid, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Weldon, Smith, and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Clark, Doyle, Epping, Fetterman, Fox, Goldthorpe, Haines, House, Howard, Hervey, Keebler, Kernan, Knapp, Macfarlane, O'Neil, Perry, Scheck and Waring.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Chair said the meeting had been called at the request of the Finance Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented a report setting forth that the committee had organized for 1875, with Mr. John Shipton as chairman. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations for 1875. The gentleman explained that this was merely an estimate, presented under the rules, to get the matter into the hands of the Finance Committee. Referred.

Also, the bill of $165 for services rendered by Dr. Dickson to Officer Hager, who was injured while on duty. Bill approved and warrant ordered.

Also an act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in the Commonwealth.

THE "STREET" FUNDS.

Before considering the act the gentlemen presented an ordinance to amend Section 2 and 3 of an ordinance to provide for the creation of a street improvement Sinking Fund, passed Nov. 4, 1874. The amended as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Controller to open an account to be known as the street improvement Sinking Fund, in which shall be entered all sums received from assessments for improvement of any street improved under the provisions of said act to the amount of such sum as was previously paid by the city of Pittsburgh on said streets. The amount necessary to repay the city for interest advanced, shall, with the proceeds of all temporary loans issued for the payment of interest on said bonds, be credited to appropriation No. 1, (interest an tax on city loans), from which appropriation all temporary loans created for the payment of interest on said bonds shall be paid."

The rules were suspended to consider the ordinance.

After some discussion the ordinance was laid over.

THE TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Clerk Morrow then read the act relative to assessments.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the paper on the table. He objected to the classification of the property into three classes as named in the act.

Mr. HUNTER objected to such a summary disposition of an important matter.

Mr. DANNELLS thought there was no member of Council, who, after a little attention, could grasp the full idea of the act, and he thought it would be better to have the act postponed and printed for future consideration.

Mr. AIKEN hoped that the matter would be considered without delay, in order to relieve the Finance Committee of a vexatious difficulty. They wanted to levy the taxes and make the appropriations, but until the question as to the liability of the rural wards to pay full taxes was settled, they could not make the levy. This matter was before the Supreme Court, and would not be settled there for several months; but in the meantime they could not levy the taxes and make the assessments as returned by the ward Assessors, of the several wards of said city, to the County Commissioners, a copy of which shall be furnished to said Board by said County Commissioners, of the several wards in which said city is situated; and shall have power to revise, equalize or alter such assessments, by increasing or reducing the valuations, either in individual cases, or by wards, or parts of wards, to add to such lists of assessments any subject of taxation omitted therefrom, and attach a valuation thereto; to rectify all errors, and, if deemed necessary, to require the attendance of ward assessors, or other citizens before them, for examination under oath or affirmation; they shall hear and determine all appeals of taxpayers from their assessments made under such rules and regulations as they shall prescribe, subject to an appeal from their decision to the Court of Common Pleas of the county, whose decision shall be final; and if the appeal shall be groundless, the appellant shall pay all the costs of the appeal.

SEC. 3. When said Board shall have altered and amended the lists of all taxable property, so as to arrive at its true cash value, they shall then ascertain the aggregate amount of the value of the taxable property in the whole city, which valuation shall remain the lawful valuation for purposes of city taxation until altered as herein provided. The said Board shall then proceed to classify the real estate so assessed, in such a manner and upon such testimony as may be adduced before them, so as to discriminate between built-up property, rural or suburban property and property used exclusively for agricultural purposes, respectively, and certify to the Councils of said city, during the month of January of each year, the aggregate valuation of city, rural and agricultural property subject to taxation. It shall be the duty of said Councils in determining the rate of taxation for each year to assess a tax upon said agricultural and farm land equal to one-half (½) of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for said year, and upon said rural or suburban property a tax not exceeding two-thirds (⅔) of the highest rate required to be assessed as aforesaid, so that upon the said classes of real estate of said city, there shall be three rates of taxation.

SEC. 4. The said Board shall have custody and control of all books relating to the assessment of taxes and keep them safely and according to wards and dates, and shall furnish the City Treasurer on or before the first day of June of each year an alphabetical list of all persons taxable for city purposes, with the amount of tax levied by Councils for the current year, and report the aggregate amounts of said taxes assessed, to the City Controller, at the time said books are placed in the hands of the City Treasurer.

SECTION 5. The said Board shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations for all purposes necessary in the discharge of their duties; the said assessment when first made shall remain until the next triennial county valuation, subject only to such additions and transfers and other incidental alterations as said Board shall deem necessary to perfect the assessment for each year's tax levy, and thereafter it shall be the duty of said Board each year in which the triennial county valuation is made, to alter, revise and equalize valuations as aforesaid, with the power to make in the intermediate years the said additions and transfers and other incidental alterations.

Mr. FROEHLICH presented a resolution authorizing a special election to fill the vacancy in the Ninth ward representation, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Zern. Passed.

Mr. BRAUN, petition from M. F. Kimball for permission to erect a frame stable on Stevenson street. Referred.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Mr. AIKEN called up an ordinance authorizing the transfer of registered city bonds. It was passed in S. C. in 1874, but laid over in C. C. It was called up on its second reading. A motion was made to suspend the rules, which was carried. The ordinance was then passed finally.

Mr. RAFFERTY, petition from assignees of A. Oberheldman. Referred.

The Chair read a resolution from C. C. for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare legislation for the abolition of the Board of Revision. S. C. Concurred, and Messrs. MacConnell and Scully were appointed in behalf of S. C.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CONTRACT.

Mr. RAFFERTY, a resolution discharging the Ordinance Committee from further consideration of the ordinance granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company certain privileges.

The point was raised that the ordinance was not before the committee. It had been before the committee of 1874, but the new committe had not seen it, and never had taken action upon it.

After some discussion as to the status of the ordinance,

Mr. BRAUN moved to take up the ordinance from the file.

Mr. MacConnell raised the point of order that by Rule 9, as old business not disposed of by an old committee still held over for the consideration of the new committee, that therefore the ordinance belonged the new ordinance committee.

The chair decided the point well taken.

The question then came upon the resolution of Mr. Rafferty to discharge the committee from its consideration.

The chair up on this point ruled as follows:

The ordinance committee of 1874 being extinct, it is not necessary to discharge it from the consideration of any measure that may have been before it, and the resolution offered by Mr. Rafferty cannot hold good, as regards the committee of 1875, under Rule 9.

Mr. RAFFERTY, then moved that the ordinance committee be requested to report at next meeting on the ordinance and that it be made the special order. Carried.

Also an act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in the Commonwealth.

THE "STREET" FUNDS.

Mr. RAFFERTY, a resolution for refunding of $25 of poor tax overpaid by Mr. Jno. Keating. Referred to the Guardians of the Poor.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Felix Beech, bankrupt, Cambria county. The assignee's return on the order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed absolute.

J. Rice & Bro. et al. vs. J. H. & J. E. Meharg, debtors, Butler county. Upon application of creditors, an order was made restraining John Meharg for interfering with property of debtor.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. et al., creditors vs. Mifford & Evans, debtors, Venango county. An order was made restraining the said debtors and certain execution creditors from interfering with the property of debtor's estate.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

J. C. Converse, Trustee of the Peoples Savings Bank of McKeesport vs. John Penney; action on a promissory note. On trial.

J. T. Stewart & Co. vs. Joseph Porter contractor and James Patterson owner. *Sci fa* on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $880.04.

Robert Hastings vs. the City of Pittsburgh; action for injuries received in falling over an embankment on Second avenue, April 3, 1869. On trial.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Myer Weil et al. Petition presented and writ of *habeas corpus* awarded as prayed for.

E. Rosenbaum, use, vs. John D. Gowan et al. Petition presented and rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, meantime proceedings stayed.

Trial List for To-day.

Modes for use vs. Lomax.
Boatman's F. & M. Ins. Co. vs. Finney et al.
Horner, Woods & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
McClintock & Co. vs. Clayton et al.
Fricke & Co. vs. Diggleman.
Enterprise Ins. Co. vs. Cronewith.
Rafferty, president, etc. vs. Spear & Co.
Titusville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Stein vs. Robinson.
Lohr vs. Weever.
O'Neill & Rook vs. Gildenfenny.
Ward, assignee, vs. Stewart.
Same vs. Little, Jr.
Same vs. Patton, Jr.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

George Crawford & Co. vs. Robert Patton; action on a book account. Verdict for the defendant.

Assignee of Joseph Irwin vs. D. K. Calhoun, executor of Joseph West, deceased, is still on trial.

John Nutcher vs. William Tann; action for services rendered. On trial.

The Court ordered that the Prothonotary shall not in any case permit a record to leave his office in response to a writ of error or *certiorari* from the Supreme Court, until he shall have first submitted such record, fully made up, to one of the Judges of the Court, and obtained his certificate thereto.

Trial List for To-day.

Ferry et ux. vs. Bryce, Walker & Co.
Smith's adm'r vs. Smith's adm'x.
Staib vs. Loutitt.
Heath & Moser vs. Barr.
O'Neal vs. O'Neal.
Lanz vs. Dillig.
Lohman vs. Carr.
Nourse vs. Augustine.
Riggs vs. Ryan.
McMeal vs. Exler.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Howard Wine, indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of Francis Schrindletter. The witness was absent from the city.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Andrew Andres and Henry Hershhauser, indicted for resisting an officer.

Thorn Smith was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Charles Thayer, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

J. J. White is on trial on a charge of felonious assault, the prosecutor being Alex. King.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Alex. H. Gould, Sr., indicted for perjury.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
John H. Buttman, John Smithwick,
Lewis Margraham, Louis Miller (8),
Samuel Craig, Calvin Smith,
John Stiles (2), Fred. Heiser et al.,
Eliz. Glenn et al., Charles Rubicht,
John H. Bell, Thos. Kane,
John Hartman, Benj. Knorr (2),
Joe Manks (2), Mary J. Wrainrait,
Martin J. Griffin, Robert Barnett,
Joseph Lanthman, Wm. Daws.
Wm. Maffree,

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron opened last night to a very good house in "Chris and Lena." The only entertaining features of the play are the Dutch and Irish character songs and dances, rendered by the leading characters, and they are excessively funny, particularly Farron's "Tim Flaherty" and "Mulligan Guards." The play will be a very popular one. In his peculiar line of acting Farron is inimitable.

The Library Lectures.

The next lecture of the Library course will be delivered on Thursday night by James T. Fields, on "Fiction and its Eminent Authors." This gentleman is one of the finest of America's literary characters, and owing to his long connection with the well-known publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, is peculiarly adapted to speak concerning the authors of fiction, with many of whom he was brought in personal con tact and maintained a warm and lasting friendship. His lecture will in a measure consist of personal recollections of distinguished writers, and we feel assured that it will be one of the best and most satisfactory of the season.

The Germania Orchestra.

The Germania Orchestra will give the fifth of its series of concerts at Library Hall next Friday afternoon.

The Cathedral Fair.

The Fair in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral continues in operation every night and to no better place can one who is in search of enjoyment go.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, but a clear blue flame and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you have a fire such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

The Allemania Insurance Company.

The annual statement of this highly reputable institution appears on our first page, and is an exhibition of strength, vigor and prosperity, creditable to those concerned in its management, and satisfactory in the highest degree to stockholders and parties insured. The Allemania, by the prudent and judicious management of its officers, has attained a healthy popularity with insurers, and merits the quality of best and the rank of first-class. It is supervised by gentlemen of the highest business capacity and financial ability, and who are held in high esteem for their qualities of heart as well as head. Its losses are promptly paid, its patronage is large, and its success and prosperity second to none.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Values of Real Estate Present and Prospective—How Prices Stand as Compared With Other Years—No Decline in Eligible Property—Good Sites Increasing in Value—The Pittsburgh Market as Compared With Other Cities—Estimates Made From Actual Sales—What one of our Leading Dealers Thinks of the Situation.

The condition of the Real Estate Market is just now a matter that engages particular attention, for those who are able to buy are looking about for eligible offers, and those who propose changing their present quarters are interested in knowing the prices for property, or the rents at which they are held. A general impression seemed to prevail at the close of the year, that prices were to very materially fall, and there was accordingly a disposition to hold off and wait for the reign of lower values and rents. The greater part of the opening month of the year has gone by now, however, and yet there does not seem to be any change so far as eligible locations are concerned; in fact the market seems to be as good as it has been in many seasons past, and the advent of lower prices has not been witnessed. A representative of this paper, whose observation around town led him to a consideration of this fact, concluded to seek a little light upon the subject, and so sought out one of the great leaders in the real estate market hereabouts, Mr. Thomas F. Stewart, who is as proverbial for his soundness of views in all matters pertaining to real estate, as he is well known for his extensive business.

"BUSINESS ACTIVE."

The gentleman was found at his office in the second floor of the bank building at the north east corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. His office consists of two cosy and handsomely furnished apartments, and the evidences of the extent of his operations were given in the liberal array of maps and plans of valuable real estate, which adorned the walls, and the number of leading newspapers from all parts of the country in which his advertisements were seen.

The outer office was crowded at the time of the visit with gentlemen whose appearance was a pretty good indication that they meant business, and had the funds sufficient to follow out their plans. Our representative, however, notwithstanding this pressure of business when he made himself known and the object of his visit known to Mr. Stewart was ushered into the private sanctum and courteously accorded a brief interview. After a general statement of his observations, and of the additional fact that he had noticed several statements in exchanges concerning the real estate market, here and elsewhere, the reporter concluded by saying: "And so, Mr. Stewart, I should think it would be interesting to get your ideas upon the subject. What do you think of real estate values, present and prospective?"

NO DECLINE IN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY.

Mr. Stewart—"Well sir, I am free to say that I consider the outlook promising. Eligible real estate has not declined, and I think will not decline, but will gradually increase in value.

Rep.—"Eligible real estate—what do you mean by that."

Mr. Stewart—"Why real estate in the old city and in Allegheny? For instance, I mean property on Smithfield street, Wood street, Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Sixth avenue, Penn avenue, Forster and Ohio streets in Allegheny. Instead of declining, I really believe that such property will increase during the next ten years, until it has doubled the highest prices ever heretofore paid.

Rep.—"Is there much property changing hands now?"

Mr. Stewart—"Yes, sir, the business is brisk. I have never made so many, or so large sales, as in the last six months, and the prices have been good, too. We can't complain on that score.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Rep.—"Why, that's strange. I thought finances were tight. How are money matters?"

Mr. Stewart—"A good borrower can get plenty of money. Money is plenty and can be had promptly, and at fair rates on good security."

Rep.—"What do you call fair rates?"

Mr. Stewart—"Why, from 7 to 9 per cent. With outside, or what is considered just a little risky,—that is where the parties need the money, the rates are from 10 to 12 per cent."

Rep.—"I had almost forgotten to ask you about rents. Are they downward or upward?"

Mr. Stewart—"The same answer I gave you in regard to real estate values will answer that question. Good locations command the same rents as heretofore. Outside locations suffer some decline, that is, if it was a renter, and had a good location that I wanted to hold on to, I would not haggle about the rent, for fear I would lose the place. Good locations will not decline, and there are plenty of takers."

"So then, Mr. Stewart," said the interviewer, as he rose to retire, "you consider the general prospects of real estate good, and other business likewise, I suppose?"

"Yes sir," was the reply. "I do. If this Congress would only adjourn and Wall street financiers quit writing President's messages on finances, and the people were allowed to quietly attend to their own business, it would be but a short time until confidence would be restored and business would go on as smoothly as it ever did."

The interviewers after expressing a hope that this pleasant state of affairs would soon come around, returned thanks to Mr. S. for his courtesy, and withdrew.

HEAVY CONTRACT.

The Proposed New German Lutheran Church—Its Estimated Cost $104,500—The Contract Awarded Last Night.

It has become pretty well known that it is the intention of the Trustees of the German Lutheran Evangelical church, situated at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, to tear down the present building and erect in its stead a new and magnificent edifice. The Building Committee met last night and awarded the contract to Frederick Altvater for $104,500. There were thirty-nine bids submitted in all but Mr. Altvater proved to be the successful competitor. The work must be commenced by the first of March coming and finished by the first of December 1876. Before the demolition of the present structure however a fair will be held in it, the proceeds to be devoted to the construction of the new church, which will be, when completed, one of the finest in the city.

The Bermuda Islands.

Mr. Robert Smith, a native of the Bermudas, and who is educating himself for the purpose of carrying the glad tidings of Christianity and civilization to the natives of these Isles, will lecture this evening in the M. E. Church, corner of Manhattan street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, and on Thursday evening in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. His lectures are said to be very entertaining and instructive, Mr. Smith being a fluent speaker and thouroughly versed in his subject. Hear him.

Desirable Property at Auction.

On to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock Messrs. James W. Drape & Co., the Allegheny auctioneers, will expose to public sale on the premises the desirable brick dwelling and lot, No. 55 Rebecca street, Second ward, Allegheny. The property is very well and conveniently situated, and within easy access of the parks, markets, &c. As the sale is absolutely positive, parties who attend the sale will have an opportunity of securing a rare bargain. For terms, &c., inquire of

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
41½ and 183 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pointings of Passing Events.

....Criminal business is unusually dull among the South Side magistrates.

....To-morrow the annual examination at the Pittsburgh School of Design takes place.

....A board of directors will be elected to-day at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Trust Company.

....The members of the Allegheny police force, yesterday, took out their bonds, in the sum of $500 each, to have them signed,

....Officer Williams, of Allegheny, last evening arrested a man named Wm. Barr for beating his wife on Manhattan street. He will have a hearing this morning.

....Secretary McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors paid out $320